Second Series Vol. LIII - No. 33 Thursday, March 30, 1961
Chaitra 9, 1882 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Thirteenth Session)**

*(Vol. LIII contains Nos. 31 - 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
**NEW DELHI**
*Price : Rs. 1.00*

# CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. LIII—March 28 to April 10, 1961/Chaitra 7 to 20, 1883 (Saka)]


*No. 31.—Tuesday, March 28, 1961/Chaitra 7, 1883 (Saka)*—

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1136 and 1138 to 1144 . . . . . 7531—67

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1137 and 1145, 1146 and 1148 to 1173 . . . 7567—84
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2374 to 2444 and 2446 to 2467 . . . . 7584—7637

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Destruction by fire of timber at the Railway Timber Depot, Dhilwan . . 7637—43

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 7643—45

Estimates Committee—
Hundred and twelfth and Hundred and thirteenth Reports . . 7645-46

Statement by Member re. Oil well at Rudrasagar . . . . 7646—59

Bills introduced—
1. Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants Relief Bill . . . . . 7659—60
2. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 7660

Orissa Budget, 1951-62—General Discussion . . . . . 7660—7755

Orissa Demands for Grants on Account (1961-62) . . . . . 7756—69

Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—Introduced and Passed . 7770

Demands for Grants—
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . 7771—7803

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Eastern Zonal Council . . . . . 7803-12

Daily Digest . . . . . 7813—20

*No. 32.—Wednesday, March 29, 1961/Chaitra 8, 1883 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1174, 1178 to 1181, 1184 to 1187, 1189 to 1192, 1194 and 1177 . . . . . 7821—60

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1175, 1176, 1182, 1183, 1188, 1193, 1195 to 1198 7861—65
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2468 to 2511 and 2513 to 2519 . . 7865-66

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Fire in an Oil Factory at Jalgaon . . . . . 7896—98

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 7898—7900

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 7900

Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments . . . . . 7901

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Eighty-first Report . . . . . 7901

Estimates Committee—
Hundred and fourteenth Report . . . . . 7901

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1092 . . . 7901-02

Demands for Grants . . . . . 7902—8122
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . . 7902—8035
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . 8035—8122

Daily Digest . . . . . 8123—28

COLUMNS

*No. 33 —Thursday, March 30, 1961/Chaitra 9, 1883 (Saka)—*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1199 to 1202, 1204 to 1206 and 1211 to 1214 . . 8129—65

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1203, 1207 to 1210, 1215 to 1221 . . . 8165—71

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2520 to 2558 . . . . . 8171—96

Motion for Adjournment—

Alleged misuse of administrative machinery by ruling party for election purposes 8197—8204

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Fire at the Railway Timber Depot at Nawadah . . . 8204-05

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 8206

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and fifteenth and Hundred and sixteenth Reports . . . 8206

Demands for Grants . . . . . 8207—8360

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . . . . . 8207—89

Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . . . . 8289—8360

Half-an-Hour Discussion re. Seed Multiplication Corporation . . . . . 8360—66

Daily Digest . . . . . 8367—70

*No. 34.—Saturday, April 1, 1961/Chaitra 11, 1883 (Saka)—*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1222 to 1232, 1232A and 1234 8371—8409

Short Notice Question No. 12 . . 8409—11

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1233 and 1235 to 1256 . . . . . 8411—22

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2559 to 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632 to 2642 and 2644 to 2646 . . . . . 8423—73

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Lifting of ban on trade with Goa . . . . 8473—75

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 8475—77

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 8477-78

Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill—

Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 8478

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and twentieth and Hundred and twenty-second Reports . . 8478

Statement re. Oil Well No. 1 at Rudrasagar . . . . . 8478-79

Business of the House . . . . . 8479—84

Demands for Grants . . . . . 8485—8581

Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . . . . 8485—8570

Ministry of External Affairs . . . . . 8570—81

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Eighty-first Report . . . . . 8581

Resolution re. Devanagari as common script for all regional languages—withdrawn 8581—8631

Resolution re. Nationalisation of Coal Mines . . . . . 8632—46

Daily Digest . . . . . 8647—54

*No. 35.—Monday, April 3, 1961/Chaitra 13, 1883 (Saka)*—

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1257 to 1259, 1261 to 1264, 1266, 1267 and 1270 to 1272 . 8655—93
Short Notice Question No. 13 . . . . . 8693—96

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1260, 1265, 1268, 1269 and 1273 to 1284 . 8696—8706
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2647 to 2705 . . . . . 8706—41

Motions for Adjournment—

Situation in Bastar . . . . . 8741—52

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Despatch of troops from Lisbon to Goa . . . . . 8752—53

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 8753

Message from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 8753—56

Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill—

Laid on the Table, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . 8755

President's Assent to Bill . . . . . 8755

Public Accounts Committee—

Thirty-fifth Report . . . . . 8755

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and thirtieth Report . . . . 8756

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of External Affairs . . . . . 8756—8930

Daily Digest . . . . . 8931—36

*No. 36.—Tuesday, April 4, 1961/Chaitra 14, 1883 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1285, 1286, 1288 to 1290, 1293 to 1296, 1298, 1299, 1301 to 1303 and 1305 to 1307 . . . . . 8937—78

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1287, 1291, 1292, 1297, 1300, 1304, and 1308 to 1315 . 8978—87
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2706 to 2767 . . . . . 8987—9024

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Situation in the township of Trisuli Bazar in Nepal . . . . 9025-26

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 9026

Message from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 9026-27

Motor Transport Workers Bill—

Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments . 9028

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and ninth Report and Hundred and twenty-first Report . . 9028

Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House—

Twenty-third Report . . . . . 9028

Expunction of remarks of a Member . . . . . 9028—34

*Re.* Question of Privilege . . . . . 9034—39

Demand for Grants—

Ministry of Labour and Employment . . . . . 9039—9220

Daily Digest . . . . . 9221—26

*No. 37—Wednesday, April 5, 1961/Chaitra 15, 1883 (Saka)*— COLUMNS

**Member** Sworn . . . . . 9227

**Oral Answers** to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1316 to 1324 and 1353 . 9227—65

**Written Answers** to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1325 to 1352 and 1354 to 1356 . 9265—84

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2768 to 2852 . . . . 9264—9340

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported decision of Ceylon Government not to issue ration cards to people of Indian origin . . . . . 9341—43

**Papers** laid on the Table . . . . . 9343—46

**Estimates Committee**—

Hundred and twenty-third Report . . . . . 9346

Statement *re.* withdrawal of zonal restrictions on movement of wheat and wheat products . . . . . 9346—48

**Demands for Grants** . . . . . 9349—9527

Ministry of Rehabilitation . . . . . 9349—9451

Ministary of Transport and Communications . . . 9451—9527

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Commercialisation of education . 9527—42

**Daily Digest** . . . . . 9543—50

*No. 38.—Thursday, April 6, 1961/Chaitra 16, 1883 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1357, 1359, 1360, 1362 to 1364, 1366, 1367 and 1369 to 1372 9551—90

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1358, 1361, 1365, 1368 and 1373 to 1380 9590—9600

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2853 to 2891 . . . . . 9600—23

**Motions** for Adjournment—

Kidnapping of an officer by Pakistan Police . 9623—32

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 9632

**Estimates Committee**—

Minutes . 9632

*Re.* Paper laid on the Table 9632-33

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and twenty-fourth and Hundred and thirty-third Reports 9634

Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 659 . . . . . 9634

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Transport and Communications 9634—9826

**Daily Digest** . . . . . 9827—30

*No. 39.—Friday, April 7, 1961/Chaitra 17, 1883 (Saka)*—

**Oral Answers** to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1381 to 1386, 1388 to 1391 1394, 1395 and 1397 to 1339. 9831—69

**Written Answers** to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1387, 1392, 1393, 1396 and 1400 to 1403 9870—74

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2892 to 2899, 2901 to 2916 and 2918 to 2972 9874—9927

Motion for Adjournment—

Trespass into Indian territory on Kathua Border and Firing by Pakistani troops 9927—34

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported incidence of polio in epidemic form in some district of Andhra Pradesh 9934—39

Papers laid in the Table . . . . . 9939–40, 9940–41

Business of the House . . . . . 9940

Public Accounts Committee—

Thirty-sixth Report 9941

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and Seventeenth and Hundred and Twenty-sixth Reports . 9941

Leave of Absence . . . . . 9941—43

Election to Committees—

(*i*) Estimates Committee . . 9943

(*ii*) Public Accounts Committee . 9943—48

Public Accounts Committee—

Motion *re.* Association of Members of Rajya Sabha . . . . 9948–49

Demands for Grants . . . . . 9949—10055

Ministry of Transport and Communictions . . . . 9949—66

Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . . . . 9966—10055

Prevention of Hydrogenation of Oils Bill *by Shri Jhulan Sinha*—

Motion to consider . . . . . 10055—10102

Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section 14*)

*by Shri Subbiah Ambalam* Motion to consider . . . . . 10103—19

Half-an-Hour Discussion . . . . . 10119—38

Daily Digest . . . . . 10139—46

*No. 40.—Monday, April 10, 1961/Chaitra, 20, 1883 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1404 to 1413, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1419, 1421 and 1422 10147—81

Short Notice Question No. 14 . . . . . 10181–82

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1413, 1415, 1418, 1420 and 1423 to 1432 . 10182—94

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2973 to 3035 . . . . 10194—10232

Obituary Reference . . . . . 10232

*Re.* Motions for Adjournment . . . . . 10233–34

Statement *re.* Col. Bhattacharjee . . . . . 10334—36

Statement *re.* Alleged incident on Jammu and Kashmir Cease Fire Line . 10236–37

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 10238

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report 10238

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . 10238—10387

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Development of Calcutta 10327—98

Daily Digest 10399—10404

N.B.— The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 30, 1961/*
*Chaitra 9, 1883 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*११६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १ दिसम्बर १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माण पर नियंत्रण करने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था उस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : औषध अधिनियम के अधीन आयुर्वेदिक एवं यूनानी औषधियों के नियंत्रण का प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के परीक्षणाधीन है ।

The proposal for the control of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs under the Drugs Act is still under examination by Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस संबंध में निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी होने के कारणों पर प्रकाश डाल सकते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : कारण यह है कि हम ने इस संबंध में जो पहले ही निर्णय किया है, उस को पंद्रह रियासतों को भेज दिया गया है । चूंकि यह एक कन्करेंट लेजिस्लेशन है और रियासतों से कनसल्टेशन करना होता है, इस लिये इस बारे में देरी हो रही है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इस तरह की मिश्रित और खराब दवाइयों को हटाने के लिये यह भी आवश्यक है कि केन्द्र या राज्य सरकारों की ओर से प्रमाणित औषधियों का उत्पादन स्वय किया जाये ? तो क्या इस समस्या को इस तरीके से भी हल करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाने पर विचार किया गया गया है ?

श्री करमरकर : कहीं कहीं औषधियों का मिश्रण होता है और उनको रोकने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम भी शुद्ध चीजें निर्माण कर सकें । वह एक अलग बात है । फिर भी अशुद्ध औषधियों का रोकने के लिये इस की आवश्यकता है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की एक स्टेट जम्मू तथा काश्मीर स्टेट में आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियां तैयार करने के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा औषधालय बनाया गया है और उन औषधियों की बहुत ज्यादा सेल भी होने लगी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उन से शिक्षा लेगी और इस बात की कोशिश करेगी यह काम जल्दी किया जाये ।

श्री करमरकर : यह प्रश्न मात्र है, लेकिन यह इस से नहीं निकलता है ।

**Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ड्रग्ज के अलावा आसव और अरिष्ट को भी कंट्रोल करना चाहती है?

श्री करमरकर : जी हां। सब आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां कंट्रोल के बाहर हैं। जनता के हित की दृष्टि से उन पर कंट्रोल करना उचित है।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं की जांच करने के लिये कोई कमेटी नियक्त की गई है या नहीं ?

श्री करमरकर : मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि जांच करने के माने क्या हैं हमारे पास इत्तिला है कि आज-कल आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं में कभी कभी अशुद्धि होती है, जिस को रोकना आवश्यक है। जैसे, यदि कोई अजवायन लेना चाहे, तो उस में भी मिलावट पाई जाती है। आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां जितनी हद तक शुद्ध हो सकें, उतना ही अच्छा है।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : : आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी दवाओं के विषय में जानने वालों को नियुक्त किया गया है। उन को इस की क्या जानकारी हो सकती है ?

श्री करमरकर यह सवाल अलग है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जो कहते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है।

**Shri Goray:** The hon. Minister must be knowing that the public corporations have been producing medicines like penicillin, and since this has been undertaken by public undertakings the prices have come down very much. What prevents Government from producing or manufacturing standard Ayurvedic or Unani medicines themselves, because then the prices can be kept down?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Well, Sir, we might think on that basis. But, as my hon. friend knows, it is a question of setting up a huge machinery. At the present moment there is nothing to prevent us except resources and the like and the immediate desirability of the thing. But the present attempt, as I have said, is directed towards establishing certain standards and to see to it that in any case Ayurvedic and Unani medicines are exactly what they purport to be. That is the main attempt here.

**Shri Goray:** My question was, instead of controlling the medicines after production by different manufacturing plants, will it not be better if the Government in their own way come into the market, so that the standards can be maintained.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a suggestion for action.

**Shri Karmarkar:** It has not been the settled policy of Government to nationalise the whole pharmaceutical industry, though I think it might be good, and it will happen in course of time. At present as we have a penicillin factory. It is proposed to set up some units of pharmaceutical and surgical production within the purview of the public sector. At the present moment, for instance, the Ayurvedic medicines that are sold are not less than Rs. 10 to 15 crores in cost, and it will obviously be impossible to undertake their production. The present attemfpt is to try to standardise and to prevent, so far as is humanly possible, the production and distribution of impure Ayurvedic and Unani drugs with which object, I am sure, my hon. friend is not at variance.

**Shri Tangamani:** There was a report submitted about the Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1958 and we were told that Government was considering it. May I know whether the Government have taken any decision in this matter in which case may I know whether the report and the Government deci-

sion thereon will be laid on the Table of the House?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Which report is my hon. friend referring to? I did not catch the earlier part.

**Shri Tangamani:** The report of 1958.

**Shri Karmarkar:** 1958 is a year in the calendar. But what is the report he is referring to?

**Shri Tangamani:** On the working of the Ayurvedic system.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he aware of any such report?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I shall have to scratch my head to find out as to what happened in the year 1958. But if my hon. friend could find out what report he wants, I shall be happy to place it on the Table of the House, if it is possible.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** Sir, may I with the concurrence of my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh suggest that the expression** which he used be expunged?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** It has only a population of forty lakhs.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य ने उस को स्टेट कहा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन शब्दों को एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** किस के बारेमें? जम्मू एंड काश्मीर ।

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** It has only a population of forty lakhs and we are forty crores.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि काश्मीर ने यह किया वह किया आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने काश्मीर को ** स्टेट कहा ।

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** I mean to say, small resources.

**Mr. Speaker:** People may misunderstand it. A small spark of fire is enough to kindle a whole hay rick. So let it not be **Stae. Let that be removed. There is no harm. Let it be "the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

**Shri Goray:** I do not think it was said in a derogatory sense**. It was in fact a compliment to Kashmir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Let it be "even the State of Kashmir". We know, but people do not know. Others have different views about these things.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** That was only a smile.

**Mr. Speaker:** **will disappear from the record.

+

**Registry of Pathology**

*1200. { **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 875 on the 28th November, 1960 and state the nature of progress since made in setting up a Registry of Pathology under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** The question has been referred for comments to the Association of Pathologists of India, whose collaboration is considered to be of vital importance to the successful functioning of the Registry.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether the Working Group appointed in this regard has submitted any report?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The question has been very much alive before the Indian Council of Medical Research under whose auspices this is to be taken up, and it is on the agenda of the governing body meeting on the 5th of April.

---

**Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** What are the main recommendations submitted by this Working Group? Has it also recommended the introduction of legislation in this regard?

**Shri Karmarkar:** There is no need of any legislation. The recommendations of the Working Group appointed in this connection were considered by the Scientific Advisory Board and the Board resolved that the recommendations made on the organisation and pattern of the working of the registry and the plan evolved should in the first instance be passed on to the Association of Pathologists of India. The idea was that the Working Group generally approved of the idea of pathological researches.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There are many branches of medicine. May I know why there is such necessity to have a separate registry of pathology?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Patho means disease and logos or logy means knowledge. The idea is that representative specimens of diseases from all parts of India will be kept at one place to be of use for research scholars and students. So this is an important facet, and one of the many facets.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if it is under the contemplation of Government to have similar registries on other subjects connected with medicine?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I think this question, if I may respectfully say so, arises out of want of knowledge. I do not say. ....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I strongly resent this. I think the hon. Minister always takes the questions very lightly.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I did not want to hurt the hon. Hember. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister may say, 'want of information'.

**Shri Karmarkar:** Yes, want of information. Knowledge is a wider term.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is not want of information. I may have some information. It is up to the hon. Minister to give information. Otherwise, what are the Ministers here meant for? Whatever information I may or may not have, it is no use telling me that I suffer from want of information. I request that this may be expunged from the proceedings. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Karmarkar:** It is harmless and there is no harm in withdrawing it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Every hon. Member is presumed to know everything.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am quite sure, Sir, that none of us here knows everything as you have rightly said.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is the business of the Minister to give information. What prevents me from asking for information? He may say I do not have the information, but it is his business to give information.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister could have easily captured the mind of the hon. Member, Shri Sharma, if he had not used the expression 'want of knowledge'.

**Shri Karmarkar:** The difficulty is that I have captured his mind. He knows that I know that. The answer to the question is...

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, I seek your protection. I am seeking your protection on behalf of several Members of this House. The hon. Minister never takes the questions seriously and never answers them seriously. He is out to make fun of everyone who puts questions.

**Shri Karmarkar:** Apart from general observations which are not going to serve any purpose, I may here invite the hon.Member to cite a single instance where information has been shut out. It does happen that a loose question is put and the answer also, appropriately, I am sorry to say that, is sometimes loose. It is no reflection at all. But it is and

acknowledged praliamentary practice. If it goes beyond certain limits . . .

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** What does the hon. Minister mean by a loose question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It has assumed proportions. The hon. Minister humorously makes certain remarks. Sometimes it exceeds limits and there is trouble. In this case, 'want of knowledge' will offend any hon. Member. The hon. Minister keeps the House quite in good humour. But I would say that so far as hon. Members are concerned they also hold responsible positions. It may be want of information on the part of any particular Member. The Pathological Department is necessary for the pupose of effecting proper diagnosis. The hon. Member wanted to know whether there is going to be a registry in respect of other subjects. Nobody is an expert in this House in the sense he knows everything as the Minister is expected to. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to be a little more patient. Whatever may be the nature of the question, even if it apparently shows lack of adequate information, the hon. Minister ought not to use any language to show that the information is not correct. On the other hand, he will answer the question to the best of his ability. The hon. Minister will also note that this good humour is not always understood correctly. And, therefore, it is good to avoid it.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I will abide by your advice, Sir.

My answer to that question is this. If I may explain it, the registry of pathology is a registry where disease specimens including all diseases are brought in. There cannot be..... (*Interruptions*). Before I explain....

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I seek your protection again, Sir. I put the question, 'What has necessitated the formation of the registry as contradistiguished from registries on other things; what is the reason that they have done so?'.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he is explaining. He says the registry of pathology is necessary. Other subjects are not capable of being brought under a registry. That is his view.

**Shri Karmarkar:** That is exactly so. Therefore, the registry can exist in terms of tangible things, what you can demonstrate in museums. If I want to have a registry for better cleanliness, it is not practicable.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister need not expatiate.

**Shri Karmarkar:** With regard to mental illness, I canot put specimens of diseased brains in the registry. What the registry of pathology is supposed to do is . . .(Interruptions)

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I take strong exception to the remarks of the hon. Minister. I have asked your protection several times. But still, he persists in his observations which are absolutely irrelevant.

**Shri Karmarkar:** What is it to which he is taking exception? Intangible things cannot be brought in a registry. The specimen of the biopsy of the disease of a living man suffering from a particular disease can be brought in a museum. The specimen in respect of post mortem examination, for example, can be brought. I was suggesting one or two examples where it is impossible to bring in pathological specimens.

**Mr. Speaker:** He need not explain in such detail. He gives more information than is wanted. That is the trouble.

**Shri Khadilkar:** May I seek a clarification, Sir? The hon. Minister has given some instances; and it is here said that there will be a registry of pathology. I know a little more of the subject than, perhaps, some other hon. Members. I want to suggest that there can be a museum of pathology where specimens could be collected of a particular disease which

was diagnosed by the pathological method, by pathological investigations. What does the hon. Minister mean when he replied that referring to mental cases? I thing many laymen even know that pathology is an important branch of medical science now highly developed, in the allopathic system. Therefore, that remark was very strange.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Members are using the Question Hour for the purpose of showing what they consider their information on the subject of pathology. Next question.

**Shri Sivaraj:** All are suffering from mental ailments.

**Phosphatic Fertilizers**

+

*1201. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 922 on the 28th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received and considered the report of delegation sent to Europe on phosphatic fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) Yes, Sir. An interim Report has been received and considered.

(b) On the basis of the Report, it has been decided that the Fertiliser Factory at Trombay will produce a Nitrophosphate containing 50% of phosphorus in it in water-soluble form. A decision is yet to be taken on the production pattern for the Factory at Kothagudam.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** What about the complete report; when is it expected to be received?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I could not exactly say. It may take a little more time.

**Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** May I know what is the present availability of phosphatic fertilizers and what is the present consumption?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I must ask for notice.

**Shri B. K Gaikwad:** May I know who were the Members of that Delegation and how long they toured in Europe and how much was spent on them by Government?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I have not got the exact amount spent. But they spent 3 weeks. They went to Italy, France, West Germany, Holland and England. The following are the members:

Shri C. R. Ranganathan, Executive Director, The Fertiliser Association of India—Leader.

Dr. G. P. Kane, Senior Industrial Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. B. A. Chaugle,

Shri D. V. Krishna Rao,

Shri R. S. Kachwaha, and

Dr. R. V. Tamhane—Member-Secretary.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** फास्फेटिक फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट क्या ट्राम्बे में ही लगाया जाएगा या हिन्दुस्तान में और भी किसी जगह लगाने की बात सोची जा रही है ?

**डा० पं० शा० देशमुख :** फिल्हाल दो ही प्रोपोजल्ज हैं । ट्राम्बे में लगाने का एक कारण है कि वहां से जो गैसिस निकलती है, उन से यह बन सकता है । फिल्हाल दो मुकामात में ही लगाने की पासिबिलिटी है ।

**Shri J. B. S. Bist:** What will be the output?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The output will be as follows:

**Trombay: Urea—9,75,000 tons.**

**Nitrophosphates—2,54,000 tons.**

At Kothagudam, when it is finally decided, we will get 97,200 tons of urea and 1,83,000 tons of nitrophcsphates.

**Central Institute of Pharmacy**

*1202. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of scheme for the establishment of a Central Institute of Pharmacy;

(b) Government's decision thereon; and

(c) how far the State Governments are co-operating in the matter of starting Diploma courses in Pharmacy?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The Central Institute of Pharmacy will be a self contained modern Institute where facilities will be provided for conducting courses of study covering entire field of Pharmacy namely, Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology and cognate subjects. The Institute will foster research, both fundamental and applied. The Institute will provide a well-equipped liberary, a museum and a herbarium.

(b) A tentative allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for the scheme for the establishment of the Central Institute of Pharmacy during the Third Five Year Plan. Preliminary work like the preparation of the blueprint for the Institute etc. will be taken up during the year 1961-62.

(c) A scheme for a model institute providing the Diploma in Pharmacy course of study was forwarded to all State Governments for their guidance. So far the Diploma in Pharmacy course has been started by the Governments of Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madras, Punjab and Orissa.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Before the finalisation of the State schemes on the form of the model scheme, has the proposal been considered that the present medical colleges should also provide for this course?

**Shri Karmarkar:** They can have these faculties but it has been considered advisable to have a model institute so that this can serve as a model for the States that want to run similar institutions.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Has any date been fixed by the Centre in this connection? By what date would they be able to have an institute of this kind?

**Shri Karmarkar:** We have provided a token budget of Rs. 10,000 in 1961-62. We are still expecting the reaction of the State Governments. As I said earlier, Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be provided for in the Third Plan. As soon as we get the reaction of the States, we shall take further steps.

**क्षय रोग का सर्वेक्षण**

+

*१२०४. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इसका कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि ३१ जनवरी १९६१ को देश में कितने क्षय रोगी थे ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्षय रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने रोगियों के अस्पतालों में रहने की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ग) क्या जनता में क्षय रोग को फैलने से रोकने के लिये कोई निरोधक उपाय अपनाये जा रहे हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :** (क) जी नहीं । अन्तिम राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग न्यादर्श सर्वेक्षण १९५५–५८ में किया गया था ।

(ख) उस के बाद कोई सर्वेक्षण न होने के कारण क्षय रोगियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । शय्याओं की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) देश में क्षय रोग का प्रत्युपाय करने के लिये द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्नलिखित योजनायें सम्मिलित कर दी गई हैं :—

१. बी०सी०जी० टीका आन्दोलन
२ क्षय क्लिनिकों की स्थापना
३. क्षय प्रदर्शन एवं प्रशिक्षिण केन्द्रो की स्थापना ।
४. क्षय पृथक्करण शय्याओं की स्थापना
५. भूतपूर्व क्षय रोगियों के लिये पश्चावधान एवं पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की स्थापना
६. राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग संस्था, बंगलौर की स्थापना

क्रम संख्या ५ में दी गई योजना के अतिरिक्त उपर्युक्त शेष सभी योजनायें तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में चालू रखी जा रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त सचल क्लीनिक एवं एक्स-रे एककों के प्रदाय से सम्बन्धित एक नयी योजना तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर दी गई है ।

I shall also read it in English.

(a) No. The last National sample T.B. Survey was conducted in 1955—58.

(b) In the absence of any later survey, information regarding the number of T.B. patients is not available. Information regarding the number of beds is being collected and will, on receipt, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The following schemes have been included in the Second Five Year Plan for combating T.B. in the country:—

1. B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.
2. Establishment of T.B. Clinics.
3. Establishment of T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres.
4. Establishment of T.B. Isolation beds.
5. Establishment of Aftercare and Rehabilitation Centres for ex-T.B. patients.
6. Establishment of National T.B. Institute, Bangalore.

All the above schemes, excepting that at serial No. 5, are being continued in the Third Five Year Plan. In addition, a new scheme regarding supply of mobile clinics and X-ray units has been included in the Third Plan.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : अभी तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई आंकड़े दिये नहीं, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बिहार में जो इटकी सेनीटोरियम है, जिसमें जगह पाने के लिये रोगियों को साल-साल, दो-दो साल तक वेटिंग लिस्ट में रहना पड़ता है और जब तक जगह मिलने की नौबत आती है उस वक्त तक रोगी मर जाते हैं, उस में टी० बी० जैसी खतरनाक बीमारी के लिये कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम है कि बेड्स को बढ़ाया जाये, या जहां भी सैनोटोरियम है वहां पर बेड्स बढ़ाए जाये ?

**श्री करमरकर** : यह भी अपना धोरण है, मगर जो चीज है क्षय रोग के निरोध की या आम तौर से जो मेडिकल रिलीफ का काम है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है । और जिस हद तक हम असिस्टेंस दे सकते हैं वह आइसोलेशन बेड्स के बनाने में देते है ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : इटकी का जो सैनीटोरियम है वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान से लोग उसमें जाते हैं । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसी मात्रा में सरकार वहां बेड्स बढ़ाना चाहती है क्योंकि लोग इसकी नेसिसिटी बहुत ज्यादा महसूस कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री करमरकर** : आम तौर से मेडिकल रिलीफ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है । इसके लिये उनके पास पैसा है । हमारे पास मेडिकल रिलीफ के लिये पैसा

नहीं है । जिस हद तक ट्यूबरक्लोसिस एक नैशनल प्राब्लेम है उस हद तक सहायता देकर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम थोड़ा हलका हम करना चाहते हैं ।

**श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता** : मेहरौली में जो अस्पताल है क्षय रोगियों का वहां किसी किसान ने लगभग ६०,००० रु० की जमीन दी थी और यह कहा था कि उसमें गांव वालों के लिये एक विंग बनाया जाये । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या उसके बारे में आपने कुछ किया ?

**श्री करमरकर** : यह मामला ट्यूबरक्लोसिस ऐसोसिएशन के सुपुर्द था । उन्हीं के पास कागज हैं, और हमने कहा है कि जिस हद तक हो सके उस हद तक हम धर्मशाला के लिये सहायता देने के लिये तैयार हैं । यह चीज ट्यूबरक्लोसिस ऐसोशिएशन की मार्फत होने वाली है । हमारा इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the fact that there has been such an increase in the incidence of T.B. among the masses, in the Third Plan what is the increase in the number of beds in the Central Sanatoria? Can he give us an idea of the targets which will be put into effect in the States with regard to the increase in the number of beds for T.B. patients?

**Shri Karmarkar:** As I was explaining earlier, quite apart from what the State Governments will be doing for increasing the T.B. beds, we propose to have a target of 5,000 isolation beds in the Third Plan and if the States ask for aid in the matter, we shall be happy to give that.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The hon. Minister said earlier that no reliable data is available with regard to the beds and the number of patients. But it is a fair assumption that the number of patients is increasing and there is inadequacy of beds. May we know what steps are being taken by the Government to help privately owned sanatoria in their schemes for expansion of the facilities and the availability of beds? Secondly, may I also know whether the Government are contemplating taking procedural measures so that the hospitals and their schemes do not become shuttlecocks between the State and Union Government and the delays are cut short?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Yes, Sir. In the Second Plan there was a provision of one crore of rupees and I am happy to tell the House that we got something more from some other sources and we have increased the provision to more than one crore. Further, I think we have given the State Governments more than Rs. 1·25 crores to non-official institutions in the various States. During the Third Plan, an amount of Rs. 2·5 crores has been provided for this purpose, for helping non-official institutions in respect of TB, leprosy and cancer. Whenever an application from a non-official organisation comes in as recommended by the State Government we shall be happy to help that institution.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri:** The hon. Minister stated that no survey had been made regarding the number of TB patients.

**Mr. Speaker:** No recent survey.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know whether his attention has been drawn to the recent statement of the President of the West Bengal TB Association, Dr. A. C. Ukil, that there are six lakhs of active TB cases in West Bengal out of which one lakh are infectious cases? May I know whether similar surveys have been made by TB Associations of other States also so that a proper assessment of this scourge may be made?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Sir, I am not aware of the basis of that assessment. To my knowledge the only sample survey organisedly done was during 1955—58. It is possible that they may have based it upon some rational factors. We have not asked the State Governments to make another sample survey in the the matter beacuse it is no use making it. Also we know

roughly the incidence and mortality of TB by way of that survey. Maybe, in another five years' time it may be proper for us to make a survey. What is more important is to provide for the relief of TB cases rather than surveys.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I know whether the Government contemplate to have some programme of the type of malaria eradication programme for eradication of TB in the country?

**Shri Karmarkar:** That could not be contemplated unless we have resources to put up at least 100,000 beds which means some crores of rupees which we cannot afford at the moment. Malaria eradication programme was different because it was concentrated in the killing of the malaria bearing mosquitoes and therefore it was possible there. Here it is not possible to work an easy solution This problem of TB is much bigger.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** In view of the success achieved by the domiciliary treatment, may I know what proposals are there to have country-wide arrangements for treatment of cases of tuberculosis with mobile vans and also to undertake national control programme?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has referred to it in his answer. Bobile vans are also included there.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I am requesting the hon. Minister to enlighten us whether there is a programme to cover the country with these mobile vans and domiciliary treatment schemes. The question was about its control like malaria and the hon. Minister said that 10,000 beds would be required.

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer to her question was included in the main answer. Mobile vans are also going to be there. If the hon. lady Member wants further details . . .

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** My question slightly differs.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will ask the hon. Minister to give that information.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** May I know whether there is national control programme based on mobile vans and domiciliary treatment?

**Shri Karmarkar:** In the Third Five Year Plan we have set aside an amount for—in addition to the 5000 isolation beds that I mentioned—for about 25 mobile diagnostic treatment units in the country. Obviously, this is on a representative basis so that the States may develop it and work it within their own resources. At the present moment, within the resources at our disposal as it is being budgeted for in the Third Five Year Plan it is impossible for us to take up a State coverage for medical relief of tuberculosis patients.

**Shri Achar:** May I know the amount that has been given as help to private institutions during the Second Five Year Plan and what is being provided for that purpose in the Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri Karmarkar:** As I said, the amount that has been given as grant is more than Rs. 1,25,00,000 and the amount provided for in the Third Five Year Plan—to repeat an earlier answer—is Rs. 2·5 crores.

**श्री भ० बी० मिश्र** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक टी० बी० की रोकथाम के लिए जितने भी साधन उपलब्ध हुए हैं उनसे किस हद तक सफलता मिली है ?

**श्री करमरकर** : बहुत हद तक सफलता मिली है । जो लोग ट्रीटमेंट के लिए आते हैं आज उनमें से ज्यादा लोग जिन्दा रहते हैं और ज्यादा जल्दी ठीक हो जाते हैं । खास तौर से जो रिलीफ के लिए उपाय किये जाते हैं वे ज्यादा सफल हो रहे हैं और ज्यादा अच्छी औषधियां भी निकल रही हैं ।

**श्री पद्म देव** : जिन विशेष कारणों से देश में बहुमा त्वरित गति से प्रगति कर रहा है

उनका निराकरण करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन-कौन उपाय अपनाये हैं ?

**श्री करमरकर** : जहां तक मैं समझता हूं बढ़ तो नहीं रहा है । लेकिन बढ़ रहा है या नहीं यह जानने के लिए तो साधन नहीं हैं । जहां-जहां भीड़ ज्यादा है जैसे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या बम्बई, वहां इंसीडेंस बढ़ रहा होगा । लेकिन मरने वालों की संख्या कम हो रही है । जहां-जहां ट्रीटमेंट की सुविधा है वहां मारटेलिटी का इंसीडेंस कम हो रहा है । प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग है कि उसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाते हैं । इसका एक बड़ा कारण तो गरीबी है, उसको दूर करना आवश्यक है ।

A well-nourished population does not suffer from tuberculosis as much as ill-nourished population does.

लेकिन यह तो एक बड़ा सवाल है । दूसरा उपाय है कि जिन लोगों में इस रोग का विष फैल जाता है उनकी बीमारी को ठीक करने के लिए इलाज किया जाये । उसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है और उनको बचाने में ज्यादा सफलता मिल रही है । लोगों को मर्ज से बचाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है ।

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** May I know what is the total number of deaths from T.B. now and whether it has registered an increase during the last two years?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I understand there was a recent survey in Delhi, and during the last ten years, prior to 1958, it was found that the actual mortality or the number of deaths taking place due to T.B. had lessened by half.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** It is only confined to Delhi. May I know whether any survey has been made in respect of other places?

**Shri Karmarkar:** It is impossible for us to take a survey of the actual deaths due to tuberculosis all over the country. Therefore, a sample survey was done. Roughly it is said that so many people die—say, 500 thousand people die due to tuberculosis; it may be more, it may be less. That shows only the general incidence. Since this is true of Delhi it can be much more true of places less crowded than Delhi and places having lesser number of poor people.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Is it not correct that the reduction in the number of deaths due to T.B. in Delhi is due to the domiciliary clinics and the health education carried out by these clinics to prevent infection by infectious cases? If so, in view of the effectiveness of this type of health education for the prevention of tuberculosis, would the hon. Minister tell us what programmes have been undertaken to carry on health education to prevent the infection of tuberculosis?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Sir, I entirely agree with my hon. friend with regard to the desirability of health education, even though going round about I see very little effect of that health education in Delhi. The result of less mortality..... (*laughter*). Sir, is that not a proper reply? Sir, when people begin to smile when I am replying I also sometimes smile. What I say is, I have gone a little closer into the matter. The reduction in deaths in Delhi or anywhere-else has been definitely due to more effective remedies and larger amount of facilities provided for tuberculosis relief. Unhappily for me. Sir, I am unable to say that our people have yet imbibed anything of health education. It has yet to be imbibed and efforts will have to be made more and more in that direction. I am entirely in agreement with my hon. friend on that point.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि किस-किस तरह से टी० बी० को रोका जा सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टी० बी० से बचाव आदि के बारे में क्या कोई साहित्य स्कूलों में, कालिजों में, कारखानों में और देहातों में जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं, जिनको टी० बी० ज्यादा होती है,

बांटा जाता है ताकि लोग उसको पढ़ कर अपना बचाव कर सकें और संयम से रहें ?

**श्री करमरकर** : बच्चों के बारे में क्या कहा माननीय सदस्य ने ? I think his question is about tuberculosis in children.

**Mr. Speaker:** Among school boys.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : आपने जो टी० बी० को रोकने के उपाय बताये हैं क्या उनको सहज भाषा में छपवा कर स्कूलों में, कालिजों में, कारखानों में और गांवों में जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं जिनको टी० बी० बहुत ज्यादा होती है, बटवाया है ताकि लोग उसको पढ़ कर संयम से रह कर अपना बचाव कर सकें ?

**श्री करमरकर** : जैसा बहिन जी ने कहा यह आरोगी शिक्षा का काम है । दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की एक संस्था है जिसका नाम है सेंट्रल हैल्थ ऐजूकेशन ब्यूरो । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की संस्थाएं सब स्थानों में, जिलों में, और तहसीलों तक में स्थापित हो जायें और कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में स्थापित हो जायें और इस प्रकार देहात तक पहुंच जायें । यह अपनी योजना है, लेकिन यह कब तक पूरी होगी यह पैसे पर निर्भर करता है ।

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Has the hon. Minister seen a small device of an empty cigarette tin with a small container inside for the patients to throw their sputum and to boil it in the morning? It is also provided with a handle so that they can carry it about. It is used on a large scale in Delhi. If that has proved so effective, is there any proposal to have this type of small disinfectants given to all tuberculosis patients everywhere?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I wish that is done everywhere. It is a very well known practice to see that the sputum of a patient does not spread the disease. In fact, every State Government is aware of it, and to the extent it is possible they are advising all hospitals to keep such sputum disinfectants, whether it is domiciliary treatment or hospital treatment.

### Radar Maintenance

***1205. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state what steps are being taken by Government to train people in radar maintenance at sea and its operation efficiently?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** A proposal to start Radar Maintenance Course in the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, is under examination.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** May I know what is the requirement of India as far as trained personnels are concerned for operation and maintenance of the radar equipment?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Training as far as the radar equipment is concerned is divided into two parts. One is about the use of radar and the other is about the maintenance of the radar equipment. We have so far provided training facilities for the use of the equipment. So far as the maintenance side is concerned proposals are under consideration. We are consulting the Indian National Steam-ship owners' Association because they have to cooperate in order to see that their officers are provided sufficient opportunity to make use of the facility that we are trying to provide.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** May I know whether the radar equipment is maintained properly at the Dum Dum Airport and also at the Santacruz Airport?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is about radar at sea. Is Dum Dum in the sea?

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Apart from this.

**Mr. Speaker:** I won't allow anything apart from this.

**Shri Nath Pai:** In view of the fact that radar plays a very vital part in modern defence, may I know whether an estimate has been prepared of our requirements in the field of personnel and of the equipment, and what steps are being taken to meet these requirements?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We in the Ministry of Transport and Communications are concerned with the mercantile marine and the navigational aids that can be provided by this equipment, and we are trying to provide it. So far as the using of it is concerned, the training is provided in the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay. As I said, as regards the maintenance part of it, the proposal is under examination.

**Extension of C.H.S. Scheme**

\+

*1206. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme of extension of the C.H.S. Scheme to statutory organisations and semi-Government bodies has been considered and decided upon; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken and the programme of expansion accepted by Government?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme were extended to 10 semi-Government organisations from the very inception of the Scheme and are gradually being extended to more such organisations. Thirty semi-Government organisations have so far been included in the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any assessment has been made about the requirement of medical personnel and about the financial resources if the scheme is applied to all the semi-Government organisations?

**Shri Karmarkar:** We have a fair idea of the personnel required. But the main consideration has been to remove the defects in the existing scheme before trying to extend it to persons outside the actual Government service. But we are thinking of including all those organisations who have a membership of less than 250, in the scheme.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any committee has been appointed to assess the work of this scheme recently and, if so, what are its terms of reference?

**Shri Karmarkar:** There has been a committee appointed, whose personnel was mentioned in the papers yesterday morning. The terms of reference have to be to examine the scheme thoroughly and to point out whatever is needed to improve the scheme.

**Shri V. Eacharan:** May I know whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme to the State Government servants also and whether the opinion of the State Governments have been sought in this matter?

**Shri Karmarkar:** No, Sir.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The Union territory of Delhi which is under the direct jurisdiction of the Government of India is still continuing the old reimbursement system. May I know when the CHS scheme is going to be extended to the employees of the Union territory of Delhi?

**Shri Karmarkar:** That is a matter which is under our consideration and it might take sometime to finalise it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** One of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission was that this particular scheme of CHS should be implemented in the case of all Government employees. May I know whether any final decision has been taken by the Government in consultation with the Health Ministry in this regard?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The final decision awaited the formation of the Central Health Cadre. I hope we shall shortly take a decision in the matter.

**Shri Kasliwal:** The hon. Minister said that 30 semi-Government organisations have so far been included in the CHS scheme of the Central Government. May I know whether the Government have had any consultations with the Ministers of Health of the States to extend the CHS scheme to the States to?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am not sure whether we have directed the States to do it. But so far as the Central Government is concerned, it is our idea to extend it to as many big centres as possible like Calcutta and Bombay where there are Central Government servants also.

**Shri Kasliwal:** May I know whether the Government will consider the question of having consultations with the States in this respect or not?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I do not remember to have consulted the States, because medical relief is a thing for them to consider. It is for them to establish a contributory health service scheme on the same basis as here and make it a success.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो समिति कंट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम के बारे में जांच करने के लिए बनाई गई है कि वह सफलतापूर्वक काम कर रही है या नहीं, वह कब तक अपना काम पूरा कर लेगी और क्या उसके बाद ही इस के एक्सपैंशन का काम हाथ में लिया जायगा ?

**श्री करमरकर** : मुझे ठीक से याद नहीं है कि उसके लिए कितनी मुद्दत हम ने रखी है लेकिन मेरा अंदाजा है कि कोई ४ महीने में उस का काम खत्म होना चाहिए । जाहिर है कि उस कमेटी को इस के बारे में दिलचस्पी लेनी होगी, ठीक ठीक जांच उसको करनी होगी, डिस्पेंसरी पर विजिट करना होगा और जो मरीज वहां पर जाते हैं उनको देखना होगा और इस बारे में कंट्रीब्यूटरीज की राय लेनी होगी । ४ महीने तक उसका यह सब काम पूरा हो जायगा, ऐसी आशा है ।

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** The Minister said that he had no special consultation with the State Governments regarding the extension of this scheme in the States. I would like to know whether any State Government has sent in schemes for the third Plan on this account, and, if so, may I know whether the Health Ministry has not been consulted about those schemes at least?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I think the Andhra Pradesh Government had a scheme partially under Government auspices. I do not remember any other State having put forward proposals regarding the contributory health service scheme.

**Shri Tangamani:** The hon. Minister stated that the CHS scheme is now in force in 30 semi-Government organisations. I would like to know whether there is a decision to extend the scheme to all the statutory and semi-Government organisations during the third Plan.

**Shri Karmarkar:** As I said, it is likely that we might include all semi-Government or statutory organisations whose personnel does not exceed 250 in this scheme. Beyond that, at present, it is not our intention to extend this scheme to any other semi-Government institution or statutory body except in so far as we are required to do so if they are under the Government, because, we would like to stabilise the scheme, and make it an absolute success before we extend it further.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Everybody is agreed about the value of prevention, What is the reason for not including the preventive measures like inoculation, vaccination, etc., in the CHS scheme, instead of leaving them to the municipalities to attend to them?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am not in agreement with my hon. friend in what she says, namely, that the municipalities are not effective in this matter. They are there to do their best. We have not tried to come in where it is their primary duty to do it. We work in co-optration with the municipalities in the CHS area. We ask them to take up preventive measures. We have taken up, for instance, in the case of children, the follow-up treatment and things like that. But beyond that, we have not taken upon ourselves the whole liability of immunising the whole population.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I wish to correct the hon. Minister's impression. I did not say that the municipalities are not capable of good work or anything like that. What I said was that the splitting up of the preventive and curative treatment in this manner does not give a comprehensive and effective service to the recipients. The family comes for treatment and is told to go for preventive services to the municipality.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member makes a suggestion.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** No, Sir. My point is that the CHS must take up the preventive aspect also so that the patients get the preventive service. Why not integrate the preventive and curative service within the CHS scheme?

**Mr. Speaker:** She wants to know what is the difficulty in bringing both these aspects together under one management.

**Shri Karmarkar:** The difficulty is, it is one of the statutory duties of every municipality, and we have not thought it fit to entrench upon what is considered to be normally their duty and responsibility in this matter. In the CHS area, if a child is born, then the immunisation takes place by the municipal efforts. They have got the machinery. Our financial resources are also limited, and we have to appoint a special staff for inoculation and immunity if we ourselves are to do that work. But if there is an extraordinary occasion, when more people are required, our services are placed at the disposal of the community.

**World Bank Loan for Railways**

*1211. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an eight-member World Bank Team arrived in New Delhi to discuss details of a loan for the development of Indian Railways;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the development programme; and

(c) what amount of aid is sought from the World Bank?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) In the context of the possibility of further loans by the World Bank for the Railways' programme in the Third Five Year Plan, the World Bank have arranged once again for an up-to-date study of the Railways. Their consultants, a team of experts from the Canadian Railways, and a representative of the World Bank, arrived on 12th March 1961. They are currently studying the operations of Indian Railways and the progress made during the Second Plan, as also the content of the Third Railway Plan. The team are not discussing details of any loan from the Bank.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** May I know if the World Bank has imposed any condition with regard to the purchases that we are going to make and, if so, what are those conditions?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** No conditions or restrictions have been imposed on us by the World Bank. My hon. friend is probably confusing it with the loan that we get from the Development Loan Fund. That is seperate.

**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** I am not confusing it. I want to know if there are any conditions imposed, and what are the countries from where we are likely to purchase. Are we free to make our purchases from any country?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** We are free to make purchases from any country we choose and generally we invite global tenders.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know how long this World Bank mission will tour in this country and whether the report which they will submit to the World Bank will be placed before the Railway Ministry also?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** According to the present programme, they will tour till 8th April. On their return to Washington, they will submit their report to the World Bank; they do not submit any reports to the Railway Ministry.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** May I know whether development programme which is being negotiated includes additional lines also?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** We get the loan and we utilise it as we like.

**Mr. Speaker:** All that he wants to know is whether the lines will be earmarked for any particular project.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** They are not earmarked for any particular project of new construction of railways. What is the traffic we have to carry, what is the capacity requested for it and to what extent foreign exchange will be necessary will be considered by the World Bank Team.

**श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से जिस ऋण के लिये कोशिश की जा रही है, वह रुपया क्या किसी विशेष प्रकार के विकास के लिये मांगा जा रहा है, विदेशों से मशीनरी या प्लांट मंगाने के लिये या देश में किये जाने वाले किसी विकास कार्य के लिये मांगा जा रहा है। वह रुपया किस किसम के विकास के लिये, विकास की की कौन सी मद्ध के लिये मांगा जा रहा है ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** मैं ने बताया है कि हमारे विकास में जितने फारेन एकसचेंज कि अवश्कता होती है, उसी को हम उन से लेते हैं। जो रूपया में खर्च होता है, उस का उन से लेने की अवश्कता नहीं है।

**Shri Nath Pai:** Is there any truth in the reports appearing in a section of the Press purporting to have been the remarks of the expert commission that the mission took rather a dim and poor view of the performance of the railways and were critical of its achievements?

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** They will submit their report to the World Bank and therefore to presume that they have said anything is not correct.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What is the total amount of the loan still outstanding from the World Bank, how much have we paid back up-to-date and what is the rate of interest for this new loan which we are now contemplating?

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** All this information is available in published papers.

**Shri Achar:** May I know whether they are working according to their own programme or whether the railway department is requesting them to go and inspect certain things?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** They first came to the Railway Ministry and had preliminary discussions. It is up to them to express a desire to see anything on any place. We take them wherever they would like to go.

**Caterers at International Airports in India**

*1212. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts of the existing caterers at international airports in India have been extended for another 3 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were serious complaints against these contractors; and

(c) what was the nature of the complaints and the circumstances which have led to the extension of contracts?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The contracts of the existing caterers at Dum Dum and Madras were extended for a further period of 3 years beyond 31st December, 1960 as their services were considered to be satisfactory. There had been some complaints against caterers at Palam and Santa Cruz, but keeping in view their long and satisfactory service in the past it was decided to extend their contracts also for a further period of 3 years beyond 31st December, 1960 in order to give them a fair chance to improve the quality of their service.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know whether fresh tenders were invited before extending the term of the present caterers and if not, why?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I have already stated that in order to give them a fair chance for improving their quality of service, the period was extended for a period of three years beyond 31st December, 1960.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is it not a fact that the advisory committee of the Air India International made a strong complaint against the present caterers and said that there should be a change, and in spite of that, the contract has been extended without any fresh tenders? What are the reasons for ignoring the committee's recommendation?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I have already stated that there have been complaints about the quality of food, but taking everything into consideration, for example, the conditions of service at these airports and the possibility of improving the quality of the service, this decision was taken by the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** They want to know on what grounds Government have not accepted the recommendations of the committee. They are entitled to know. When a committee is apointed and the committee's opinion is not accepted by the Government, is it not the House entitled to know on what grounds they have differed? Otherwise, what is the object of appointing the committee?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** This committee was not appointed to go into the question of caterers. As the hon. Member said, it was an advisory committee of of the Air India International. I do not remember that particular recommendation. but still it is true there have been complaints and one recommendation might have been on this question. But taking into account the vast capital expenditure that is incurred and the likely improvement in the service in the near future, this decision was taken.

**Mr. Speaker:** They want to know further why tenders were not invited.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The period was extended. It was decided that instead of inviting tenders . . .

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Why was it decided? That is the point. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** When a committee is appointed to advise and the committee has made a recommendation, the House is naturally interested in asking

why the Government have taken a different view. The committee has suggested calling for tenders also. After inviting tenders, they may come to the conclusion that the existing man is much better than an unknown man. But even that procedure has not been adopted.

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** The fact of the matter is, no doubt, there were complaints. But considering the long service and considering the fact that the kitchen was not properly equipped at Palam Airport, it was extended for six months to begin with. As it will take some time to do this—we were told that they were improving—we thought it best to have the person we knew than another person whom we do not know.

**हिन्दी में रेलवे प्रशासनों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें**

*१२१३. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने रेलवे प्रशासनों को आदेश दिया था कि वे अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी रेलों ने अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की है; और

(ग) अन्य रेलों पर इस आदेश को लागू करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No specific orders have ben issued to the Railways. It was, however, suggested to them that a popular Hindi version of the Annual Report should be brought out, if feasible

(b) So far none of the Railways has issued Hindi version of its Annual Report.

(c) The question is being considered by the Railways.

**श्री रा० स० तिवारी** : सरकार ने हिन्दी में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट देने के लिये लिखा-पढ़ी की है, लेकिन अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान के हर रेलवे प्रशासन से वह नहीं आई है, इस का क्या कारण है ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : उन्होंने बताया है कि अभी उन को कहा नहीं गया था कि वे हिन्दी में रिपोर्ट निकालें। उन को यह सुझाव दिया गया था। वजह यह है कि कितनी ही रेलों में हिन्दी में काम करने लायक मुलाजिम नहीं हैं। अब उस का इन्तजाम कर लिया गया है और उम्मीद है कि अगले साल से ये रिपोर्ट्स हिन्दी में भी होंगी ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सम्भव हो सकेगा कि अगले साल से रेलवे का बजट आने से पूर्व ये रिपोर्टें हिन्दी में मिल सकें ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम** : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है । हम एक रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं और उस में सभी बातें शामिल करते हैं । अलग अलग रेलवे प्रशासनों की रिपोर्टों का बोझ सदस्यों पर डालना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता ।

**Development of Ayurveda**

***1214 Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of Ayurveda in India for the year 1960-61;

(b) for what items the grant is sanctioned; and

(c) how much amount has been sanctioned for each item?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Rs. 13,93,427.

| (*b*) and (*c*). | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Post Graduate Training | 2,56,500 |
| Upgrading of teaching institutions . . | 5,81,150 |
| Research . | 5,27,777 |
| Other items | 28,000 |

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know in what way are the grants for the upgrading of teaching institutions distributed among the States of India?

**Shri Karmarkar:** My hon. friend, perhaps, wants the State-wise allocation.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I want to know the criterion.

**Shri Karmarkar:** The criterion depends upon the reasonableness of the request of the institution and the recommendation of the State Government. Each institution is asked to make a request and the State Government processes it. To the extent to which it is considered proper by us that we should help the institution, to that extent we give help.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the grants are given for increasing the number of staff, or for equipment or for hospitals, or for all these things together, or separately item-wise?

**Shri Karmarkar:** We give recurring as well as non-recurring grants. The non-recurring grants naturally limit themselves to buildings and equipment.

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Western Jamuna Canal Scheme

***1203. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether execution of the Western Jamuna Canal Scheme would in any way be hampered by the implementation of the Indus Waters Treaty;

(b) if so, how far; and

(c) by what time the scheme is supposed to be fully implemented?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is expected that the integrated Western Jamuna Canal Remodelling Scheme will be fully implemented by about 1970-71.

### New Cachar Road

***1207. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the physical target for construction of the New Cachar Road in Manipur during the Second Five Year Plan has been fulfilled; and

(b) whether any work of hill cutting and road construction on the subdivisions 2 and 3 has been undertaken?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Sub-Division 2, work on the construction of the road is in progress over a length of 37 miles involving hill cutting. In Sub-Division 3, no hill cutting is involved. Work of improvements to the first ten miles of the road from Imphal under the charge of Sub-Division No. 3 has been completed.

### Second-hand Wheel assemblies for Bullock Carts

***1208. Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply to the reply given to Starred Question No. 817 on the 26th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether samples of second-hand wheel assemblies have since been obtained and tested about their suitability for use on bullock carts;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, how long will it take to decide the issue?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). Two samples of second-hand wheel assemblies have just been received from the U.S.A. These are being examined and their suitability or otherwise will be determined shortly.

**Train Collision at Mughal Sarai**

*1209. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Howrah-Bombay Janata Express collided with a goods train at Mughal Sarai on the 2nd March, 1961; and

(b) if so, what was the cause and the number of casualties?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The accident was due to the 'Failure of Railway Staff'.

*Casualties:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | Nil |
| *Injured:* | |
| Minor | 29. |

**बिहार में सड़कें**

*१२१०. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में विश्व बैंक के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने बिहार की सड़कों की स्थिति का अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने बिहार की सड़कों के निर्माण तथा विकास के लिए कोई सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ?

**परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** (क) से (ग). देश के कुछ चुने हुए सड़क व पुल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सहायता के रूप में इंटरनेशनल डिवेलपमेंट एसोसिएशन जो वर्ल्ड बैंक की एक संबद्ध संस्था है, के द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने की संभावना पर जांच करने के लिए हाल ही में विश्व बैंक की एक टोली ने कुछ प्रदेशों का जिन में बिहार प्रदेश भी शामिल है, दौरा किया। परन्तु इस विषय में विश्व बैंक की राय प्राप्त होने में कुछ समय लगेगा। यह सारा विषय अभी प्रारम्भिक जांच की स्थिति में है ।

**Linking of Regional Electric Grids**

*1215. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 890 on the 28th November, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to link up all the regional grids into one uniform grid and when that one grid is likely to be introduced?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri J. Hathi):** A statement giving the required information is as follows:

STATEMENT

As a first step towards the objective of evolving an All India Super Grid System, the Central Water and Power Commission have undertaken preliminary studies for the establishment of a Super Grid System for the Southern region, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Proposals in this connection have been discussed at the meetings

of the Technical Committee of the Southern Zonal Council. The network analyser studies of the individual power systems of these four States have since been completed and a combined analyser study representing the power systems of all these four States is in progress. The construction of the inter-State transmission links tying the different power systems in these four States is expected to be taken up in the Third Plan.

It is proposed to undertake similar studies during Third Five Year Plan regarding the possible inter-connection between the neighbouring States in other regions of the country.

**Overcrowding on Railways**

*1216. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of overcrowding on each Railway now as compared to the conditions in 1955-56; and

(b) what further steps are being taken to lessen this overcrowding?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 32.]

पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी

*१२१७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने पर्यटन सम्बन्धी जानकारी में आज तक की जानकारी रखने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटन सम्बन्धी जानकारी के बारे में जिम्मेदारियो को केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारो के बीच बांटने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है ?

**परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** (क) से (ग). मांगी गयी सूचना के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४ अनुबन्ध संख्या ३३]

**F.A.O. Delegation**

*1218. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of 30 members of the F.A.O. visited different parts of the country including Hapur, recently; and

(b) if so, what was the aim of their visit?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). **Yes.** About 30 delegates to the 5th Session of the FA.O. Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice visited a few neighbouring markets including Hapur in January 1961 to study some aspects of rice economy of India such as marketing, milling, storage, etc.

**Manufacture of Bogies at H.A.L., Bangalore**

*1219. **Shri P. C. Barooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore is scheduled to start manufacture of bogies in **May**, this year;

(b) if so, what will be its production capacity in respect of these; and

(c) how far it is estimated to meet the requirements of the coach industry?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) Approximately 25 coach sets per month.

(c) H.A.L's. capacity for coach buildings includes manufacture of

bogies which are sub-assemblies of a Coach. The manufacturing capacity of bogies would be just sufficient to meet their own output of coaches.

**Permanent Indus Commission**

*1220. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 891 on the 28th November, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far for setting up Permanent Indus Commission provided in the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** The Permanent Indus Commission has been set up. One Commissioner each has been appointed by the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan and the two Commissioners shall together form in the Commission.

**Roads and Highways in the Eastern Zone**

*1221. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road transport bottlenecks on the roads connecting Assam and the rest of India and the number of the main highways in the Eastern Zone which are too narrow; and

(b) what is the scheme for removing these bottlenecks and widening of the roads during the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 34.]

**Tourists in India**

1352. **Shri Pangarkar:**
**Shri Subiman Ghose:**
**Shri Hem Raj:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of tourists who visited India (country-wise) from 1st November, 1960 to 31st January, 1961?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** Figures for January 1961 are not yet available. A statement showing (country-wise) tourists arrivals during the period 1st November to 31st December, 1960 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, Annexure No. 35.]

**Primary Health Centres in Maharashtra**

2521. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where primary Health Centres have been opened in Maharashtra during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the financial assistance given to the Centres during the same period?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Primary Health Centres have been opened at the following places during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 (upto 1st February, 1961):

| Sr. No. | Name of the place where located | District |
|---|---|---|
| | 1959-60 | |
| 1. | Kurduwadi | Sholapur |
| 2. | Jaysingpur | Kolhapur |
| 3. | Janefal | Buldhana |
| 4. | Shirpur | Yeotmal |
| 5. | Warwat-Bakal | Buldhana |
| 6. | Khadakwasla | Poona |
| 7. | Saswad | Poona |
| 8. | Varangaon | Jalgaon |
| 9. | Kamargaon | Akola |
| 10 | Jamathi | Akola |
| 11. | Talwel | Amravati |
| 12. | Ansing | Akola |
| 13. | Lakhanwada | Akola |
| 14. | Shegaon | Buldhana |
| 15. | Talegaon (Talatule) | Wardha |
| 16. | Chataria | Akola |
| 17. | Dharni | Amravati |
| 18. | Rajur | Ahmednagar |
| 19. | Pangari | Sholapur |
| 20. | Vairag | Sholapur |

| Serial No. | Name of place where located. | District |
|---|---|---|
| 21. | Gadegaon | Sholapur |
| 22. | Islapur | Nanded |
| 23. | Talegaon | Jalgaon |
| 24. | Khedgaon | Jalgaon |
| 25. | Wakadi | Jalgaon |
| 26. | Panchgavan | Akola |
| 27. | Chikhalda | Amravati |
| 28. | Khandala | Satara |
| 29. | Kavathe-Piran | Sangli |
| 30. | Yellam | Bhir |
| 31. | Nizampur | Dhulia |
| 32. | Dahiwel | Dhulia |
| 33. | Abhona | Nasik |
| 34. | Dabhadi | Nasik |
| 35. | Nere | Kolaba |
| 36. | Wave-tarf-Khed | Ratnagiri |
| 37. | Talen | Ratnagiri |
| 38. | Pawas | Ratnagiri |
| 39. | Dabhol | Ratnagiri |
| 40. | Nimbgaon | Nasik |

1960-61 (upto 1-2-1961)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kada | Bhir |
| 2. | Kharda | Ahmednagar |
| 3. | Koli | Nanded |
| 4. | Gadchiroli | Chanda |
| 5. | Pathrut | Amravati |
| 6. | Limbgaon | Nanded |
| 7. | Borli | Kolaba |
| 8. | Palghar | Thana |
| 9. | Safala | Thana |
| 10. | Maregaon | Yeotmal |
| 11. | Nimboli | Amravati |
| 12. | Bhiwapur | Nagpur |
| 13. | Makhjan | Ratnagiri |
| 14. | Sakharpa | Ratnagiri |
| 15. | Sangameshwar | Ratnagiri |
| 16. | Vadali | Dhulia |
| 17. | Kalwadi | Nasik |
| 18. | Anala | Osmanabad |
| 19. | Chakur | Osmanabad |
| 20. | Wadi | Aurangabad |
| 21. | Markhel | Nanded |
| 22. | Akhada Balapur | Parbhani |
| 23. | Bhedshi | Ratnagiri |
| 24. | Malewadi | Ratnagiri |
| 25. | Dhasai | Thana |
| 26. | Ghansangvi | Aurangabad |
| 27. | Bori | Parbhani |
| 28. | Washi | Osmanabad |

| Sl. No. | Name of place where located | District |
|---|---|---|
| 29. | Pingli | Parbhani |
| 30. | Jamb | Parbhani |
| 32. | Rahata | Ahmednagar |
| 32. | Chas | Ahmednagar |
| 33. | Malkapur | Kolhapur |
| 34. | Badegaon | Nagpur |
| 35. | Karanja | Wardha |
| 36. | Tadsona | Bhir |
| 37. | Kaotha | Parbhani |
| 38. | Lamani-Tanda | Bhir |
| 39. | Ghatnandur | Bhir |
| 40. | Raimoha | Bhir |
| 41. | Sirur | Poona |
| 42. | Kingaon | Osmanabad |
| 43. | Khadgaon | Kolhapur |
| 44. | Umri | Nanded |
| 45. | Mandangad | Ratnagiri |
| 46. | Bhor | Poona |
| 47. | Khandbara | Dhullia |
| 48. | Patonda | Jalgaon |
| 49. | Salekasa | Bhandara |

(b) Under the scheme for the establishment of Primary Health Centres during the 2nd Five Year Plan in Stage I Blocks each Primary Health Centre is getting Central subsidy towards non-recurring expenditure upto a ceiling of Rs. 67,500 made up of Rs. 60 000 or 75 per cent. of the actual expenditure, whichever is 'ess, on buildings (both for the Centre and residential quarters for the staff including suitable accommodation for a family planning clinic) and upto Rs. 7,500/- for equipment furniture, bedding and clothing. Towards recurring expenditure, the Central Government are paying Rs. 2,000/- per annum for each centre towards drugs and upto Rs. 6,500/- per annum towards expenditure on staff, the balance being met by the State Governments concerned. The Central assistance is being apportioned between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation and the share of the Ministry of Health is limited to Rs. 52,500/ or 21/32 of the actual expenditure (whichever is less) on buildings.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 21,90,000/- were sanctioned to the erstwhile Government of Bombay towards the Health Ministry's share of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of Primary Health Centres opened in N.E.S. Blocks during the 2nd Five Year Plan period upto 31st March, 1958, and with effect from the 1st April, 1958 the grants-in-aid representing the share of the Ministry of Health are being released direct by the Accountant General, Maharashtra, Bombay. The Central assistance for these Primary Health Centres to be provided by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is being drawn from the Block Budgets through the Quarterly Expenditure Statements.

Upto the end of February, 1961 the UNICEF have released 91 sets of Primary Health Centre equipment, 236 sets of sub-centre equipment, 92 sets of drugs and diet supplements and 91 vehicles for the Primary Health Centres opened in Maharashtra during the 2nd Five Year Plan period.

**Leprosy Control in Manipur and Tripura**

**2522. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of leprosy control units which have been opened in Manipur and Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** Three subsidiary leprosy centres have been established in Manipur during the Second Five Year Plan period. A leprosy unit was set up in Tripura during the same period. Two itinerant teams are also functioning mostly in the interior tribal areas of Tripura to attend on leprosy cases.

**Medical Education and Training in Maharashtra**

**2523. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lumpsum grant has been made to Maharashtra Government during 1960-61 for Centrally sponsored schemes under the head "Medical Education and Training"; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). Yes. A lumpsum grant of Rs. 16:97 lakhs has been made to Maharashtra Government during 1960-61 provisionally on this account.

**Villipuram Junction**

**2524. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers to board trains for Katpadi at Villupuram Junction, S.R. are put to lot of inconvenience due to the fact that there is no light and covering top on the platform; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Ministr of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Adequate lighting is provided at Villupuram station and no inconvenience is caused to the passengers on this account. There is however no cover on platforms 1 and 2. The provision of shelter has not so far been approved by the Passenger Amenity Commitee due to paucity of funds and higher priority being given to basic amenities at all stations.

**Salary Bills for Branch Post Offices in Orissa**

**2525. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that staff in the Branch Post Offices in Orissa circle is not getting its monthly pay for months together due to delay in sanction by the circle office;

(b) if so, the number of such cases in various postal divisions in that circle;

(c) the causes for delay; and

(d) the action being taken for proper and prompt payment?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) There was some delay in payment of monthly allowance in the case of the staff of some Extra-Departmental Branch Post Offices.

(b) 1. Cuttack Postal Dn.

2. Puri Postal Dn.

3. Balangir Postal Dn.

(c) The delay was due to the late receipt of Value Returns from the Divisional Superintendents.

(d) All the cases have since been settled. Necessary action is being taken to prevent such delays in future.

**Postal Stationery**

**2526. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that essential forms and carbon papers are not supplied to post offices in various postal divisions in Orissa Circle according to their requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons for indequate supply; and

(c) the steps being taken to overcome the shortage?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) On account of shortage of some of the essential forms, such forms were not at times supplied to some of the post offices upto their full requirements. Supply of carbon papers was made upto their requirements.

(b) Due to acute shortage of paper in the Government presses full requirements of essential forms could not be printed and supplied.

(c) The situation was met by diverting some supply from the neighbouring circles to meet immediate requirements by arranging a special supply from the P. & T. Forms Store, Calcutta when the wanting forms were printed and supplied to P. & T. Forms Stores, Calcutta D.P.T. Cuttack has also been empowered to print locally essential forms to meet shortages in emergencies even by making local purchase of paper, if necessary.

**Direct Train between Nangal Dam and Delhi**

**2527. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to start direct train to Nangal Dam from Delhi was under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Apart from the lack of traffic justification, spare line capacity is also not available on the Delhi—Ambala section for the provision of a direct train between Delhi and Nangal Dam. However, it is proposed, with effect from 1-4-61, to provide a Third Class through service Coach between New Delhi and Nangal Dam by Srinagar Express/Nangal Dam Express in addition to two through service coaches *viz.* a composite I & II and one III class already running between Delhi and Nangal Dam by Delhi-Kalka Mails/Nangal Dam Expresses.

**Overbridge on Lant Nadi, Orissa**

**2528. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to build overbridge on the Lant Nadi in Bolangiar District, Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan preiod;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the method being applied to expedite the works?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (d). The Government of Orissa propose to construct from out of their allocations from the Central Road Fund a high level bridge over the Lant river in mile 40

of the Patnagarh—Kantabanjhi road. The project has been administratively approved and technically sanctioned by the State Government. Tenders have also been invited. A provision of Rs. 50,000/- has been proposed for the work during 1961-62. Steps are now being taken by the State Government to complete the various formalities to commence the work.

**Import of Equipment for Bombay Port**

2529. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been asked for for import of equipment for Bombay port during the last year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether foreign exchange asked for was sanctioned; and

(c) if so, what is the equipment to be purchased?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes.

(b) Agains a total demand of Rs. 88·08 lakhs during the last year of the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 68·76 lakhs has so far been sanctioned. The proposal for reconstruction of the Rim Bascule bridge at Alexandra Dock involving Rs. 19·32 lakhs of foreign exchange is under consideration.

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV annexure No. 36].

**Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Punjab**

2530. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new schemes for the Third Five Year Plan in respect of major and medium irrigation and power projects have been received by the Central Government from Punjab Government by now; and

(b) if so, the names of such new schemes submitted by State Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). The following 4 new Irrigation and Power Schemes for the Third Plan have been received by the Central Water and Power Commission from the Government of Punjab:—

(1) Beas Dam Project.

(2) Bhakra Right Bank Power Station Scheme.

(3) Diesel Power Station Scheme.

(4) Uhl River Project, Stages II

2533.

**हिमालय प्रदेश में लिफ्ट पद्धति द्वारा सिंचाई**

२५३१. **श्री पद्म देव:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में लिफ्ट पद्धति द्वारा सिंचाई की क्या सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :** (क) हिमालय प्रदेश के अधिकान्त क्षेत्रों में नीचे की भूमि पथरीली होने के कारण लिफ्ट पद्धति द्वारा सिंचाई सम्भव नहीं, क्योंकि खले कूप या नलकूप कामयाबी से नहीं खोदे जा सकते । केवल पाद-गिरि के कुछ क्षेत्रों में (जैसे सिरमूर जिले में पाओन्टा) जहां पथरीली तह मैदानी तह से काफी नीची है, उठाव सिंचाई सम्भव है ।

पथरीले क्षेत्रों में जहां कूप और नल कूप असंभव हैं, नदियों से पम्पों द्वारा लिफ्ट पद्धति द्वारा सिंचाई भी कम खर्चीली नहीं क्योंकि भू-भाग ढलवान होने और नदियां आमतौर पर तंग पहाड़ी घाटियों की गहराइयों में

रहने के कारण पम्पों द्वारा बहुत ऊंचाई तक पानी उठाना पड़ेगा ।

(ख) जी हां । सिरमूर जिले में पाओन्टा घाटी और महासु जिले में कुनिहार क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण किये गये हैं । पाओन्टा घाटी में नलकूप पहले ही लगाये हुए हैं । दूसरे क्षेत्रो में अन्वेषण जारी हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

**General Strike on Railways**

**2532. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all cases of those employees who took part in July, 1960 strike have since been finalised in all Railways;

(b) if so, the number of those Railwaymen who have either been dismissed, removed or discharged; and

(c) whether they are entitled to appeal against the punishment?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) About 119 cases are still under consideration in the various stages of departmental action and 17 more cases are pending with the Courts or with police.

(b) 748 railway employees were initially dismissed or removed from service, but 648 out of them have been reinstated in service after all the cases were reviewed by the Administration. Notices of termination of service were intially served on 12328 persons. All the notices have been revoked on a review having been made, except 44 in whose cases it has been decided that the notices should stand.

(c) Yes.

**Medical Colleges in Punjab**

**2533. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given by the Rockefeller Foundation to the various Medical Colleges in Punjab (with break up) during 1959-60 and the allocation for 1960-61;

(b) the projects for which the grant was given; and

(c) the projects selected for 1960-61?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to (c). During 1959-60, no grant was given by the Rockefeller Foundation to any medical college in Punjab State.

During 1960-61, two travel grants were provided to the Government Medical College Amritsar, one of which was in the field of medical education and the other in gastroenterology.

**Malignant Tumours**

**2534. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technique of dyeing malignant tumours to assist in surgery has been developed at the Moscow Neurosurgery Institute; and

(b) if so, whether it will be adopted in India?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Government of India have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shipping Freight Rates**

**2535. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shipping freight of cargo is practically the same from Bombay to London and from Australia to London in spite of the fact that Bombay to London is less than half of the distance from Australia to London; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). According to information with Government the rates for certain commodities

like canned provisions, dry fruits and general cargo are higher from Bombay to U.K. than those from Australia to U.K. while the rates for commodities such as wool, fruit, juice etc. are on the other hand lower. These rates in the overseas trades, over which Government have no control, are fixed by the Shipping Conferences concerned. At times high and discriminatry freight rates are fixed by these foreign Conferences in which event efforts are made through the Freight Investigation Bureau to persuade the Conference to agree to a reduction. While fixing the freight rates, the Shipping Conferences, however, take into account not only the distance involved but also several other factors, such as what the traffic can bear, volume of cargo, operational charges, nature of the commodity, and its packing etc.

### ट्रैक्टरों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

* २५३६. { श्री पद्मराजिया :<br>श्री धर्मलिंगम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने विदेशों से ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिये जनवरी, १९६० से अब तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार से विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की स्वीकृति विभिन्न राज्यों को (राज्यवार) दी है ?

**कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के लिये जो विदेशी मुद्रा की स्वीकृति दी गई है उसकी मात्रा रुपयों में निम्न प्रकार है :—

| | |
|---|---|
| १. आन्ध्र प्रदेश | . रु० २४.०२ लाख |
| २. मद्रास | . रु० २५.०० लाख |
| ३. मध्य प्रदेश | . रु० ४६.०० लाख |
| ४. मैसूर | . रु० ५.०० लाख |
| ५. महाराष्ट्र | . रु० १७.०० लाख |
| ६. उड़िसा | . रु० १५.०० लाख |
| ७. राजस्थान | . रु० ५.०० लाख |
| ८. उत्तर प्रदेश | . रु० २.९९ लाख |
| ९. ऐन्डेमान और निकोबार द्विप | . रु० २.२५ लाख |
| १०. बिहार | . मामले पर अभी तक राज्य सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है । |
| ११. गुजरात | . मामले पर अभी तक राज्य सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है । |

### Unloading of Coal Wagons

**2537. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes traders cause delay in unloading coal wagons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this practice and to get unloading of wagons done in time?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps are taken:—

(i) Demurrage charges at the prescribed rates are realised for the periods the wagons remain under load after the expiry of the free time allowed for unloading.

(ii) The Railway itself performs the unloading and realises the unloading charge from the consignee in addition to the demurrage charge where due.

**Flood Control in U.P.**

2538. { **Shri Kalika Singh:**
**Shri Sarju Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the particular flood control schemes of Third Five Year Plan sent up by the U.P. Government for assistance and approved by the Central Government;

(b) on which particular basins of the Ghagra river bunds are to be constructed in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the estimated cost of all the aforesaid flood control schemes of U.P.?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No flood control schemes of the Third Five Year Plan have been received from the U.P. Government for assistance and approval by the Central Government.

(b) The State Government have reported that a scheme for the construction of a bund along the left bank of the river Ghagra, to stop spilling into the river Kwano, is under their consideration.

(c) According to the Third Plan proposals of the State Government, the cost of flood control, drainage and anti-water-logging schemes is estimated at Rs. 14·61 crores.

**Rural Electrification in U.P**

2539. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
**Shri Sarju Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to U.P. Government so far during the Second Five Year Plan for Rural Electrification;

(b) achievements of the Government in the Rural Electrification programme in U.P.; and

(c) the number of new villages and small towns listed for electrification district-wise during the Third Five Year Plan period?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) During the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, no financial assistance was advanced specifically for rural electrification schemes. These schemes are being financed by the State Governments from the loan assistance provided by the Centre for Miscellaneous Development Schemes, and for expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities. A scheme for Central loan assistance for rural electrification schemes was introduced in 1959-60. No loan under this scheme has so far been asked for by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Medium Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

2540. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the medium-sized projects in Andhra Pradesh included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Gazuladinne Project of Pathikunda Taluk, Karnool District, Andhra Pradesh has been included in the list; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure and the extent of land proposed to be irrigated under this project?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) A final decision has yet to be taken on medium irrigation schemes to be included in the Third Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Railway Elementary School, Rayaghada**

2541. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the accommodation in the Rail-

way Eelemantary School at Rayaghada is not adequate with the result that education is not imparted properly;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) There is a slight shortage of accommodation. The education imparted is, however, not affected as the school works in double shift;

(b) Additional class rooms are proposed to be built.

**High Protein Food Plant**

**2542. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a High Protein Food Plant in the South;

(b) if so, what is the cost and capacity of the Plant;

(c) whether the Factory will be set up in Private or Public Sector; and

(d) whether any foreign collaboration has been negotiated for the purpose?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Two pilot plants for the production of low-fat protein-rich edible groundnut flour are proposed to be set up in collaboration with two existing oil mills, one at Bombay and the other in Madras State, with assistance from UNICEF. The capacity of each plant is an output of 10 tons of edible groundnut cake per day. UNICEF has agreed to provide equipment worth approximately $60,000 for each plant. This equipment will have to be paid for by the selected oil mill in kind (in the shape of the product) in instalments over a period of seven years. The oil mills will also provide the land, building, raw materials, supplies and services required for erecting and operating the plant, and the Govt. of India will assist the oil mill in disposing of the product in accordance with certain terms and conditions which have been stipulated. The project thus envisages collaboration between the private and public sectors.

One oil mill has been selected for operating the plant to be set up at Bombay. The selection of the other oil mill in Madras State is expected to be finalised shortly.

**Cooperative Rice Mills in Manipur**

**2543. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cooperatives are running some rice mills in Manipur; and

(b) the number of such mills in the urban and the rural areas respectively?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**P. & T. Quarters at Imphal**

**2544. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 142 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct 12 units of staff quarters for the Posts and Telegraphs employees at Imphal has been sanctioned by Government; and

(b) if so, when the construction will start?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Not yet.

(b) Efforts will be made to start construction during 1961-62.

**Radio Receiver Licences**

**2545. Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the income from Radio Receiver licences during the past three years?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1957-58 | Rs. 2,18,94,637.00 |
| 1958-59 | Rs. 2,61,82,074.00 |
| 1959-60 | Rs. 2,99,69,324.00 |

**Extra Departmental Post Offices in Orissa**

**2546. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some extra departmental post offices in Begunia P.S. in Orissa, where no letters are posted;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Post Master of Deuli Post Office in the District of Puri in Orissa takes out letters from another post office and fills its mail bag with those letters regularly;

(c) whether such a situation has been properly enquired into by the authorities concerned; and

(d) if so, when and with what result?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) No.

(b) No such instance has been noticed. However, a complaint in this regard from a member of Public has recently been received.

(c) and (d). An enquiry has been made into the complaint during this month. No evidence has so far been received in support of the complaint. The enquiry is still in progress.

**Fruit Preserving Units in Orissa**

**2547. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India allocated for Orissa State small scale fruit preserving units at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 each for the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Government of India had also allocated one large scale fruit preserving unit for Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs for the Second Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, whether the 7 small scale and the one large scale units have been started in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(d) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) who are the persons who have started the small scale units in Orissa and where?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Out of the 7 Small scale units allocated for Orissa, 4 units have so far been set-up. Two units are located at Cuttack and one each at Parlakimedi (Distt. Ganjam) and Angul (Distt. Dhenkanal). The units at Cuttack and Parlakimedi have already started production and the unit at Angul is likely to start production soon. No large scale unit has yet been set up.

(d) The State Government has decided to consider establishment of remaining small scale fruit preserving units and the large scale unit after watching the progress of the four units so far set up.

(e) The names of firms who have started small scale units with the help of Central assistance are as under:

1. M/s. Utkal Fruit Products, (Pvt.) Ltd., Angul.
2. M/s. Kalinga Fruit Products (Pvt.) Ltd., Parlakimedi.
3. M/s. Barabati Fruit Products (Pvt.) Ltd., Rajabagachi, Cuttack.
4. M/s. Orissa Fruit Products (Pvt.) Ltd., Cuttack.

**Tiruvannamalai as a Tourist Centre**

**2548. Shri Dharamlingam:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the resolution passed by the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council to improve Tiruvannamalai as a Tourist Centre has been considered by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The attention of the Government of Madras was drawn to the resolution. They sent a reply to the Chairman of the Council, that in view of the limited number of foreign tourists visiting Tiruvannamalai, the State Government did not consider the putting up of a tourist home for foreigners to be necessary. They added they had a proposal to construct a rest house for the benefit of the low income group home tourists at that place under the Third Five Year Plan.

**Clash between Indian and Pakistani Passengers.**

**2549. Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any trouble between Indian students travelling as daily passengers and Pakistani youngmen travelling in a train between Payradanga and Naihati Stations on 22nd February, 1961 or nearabout that time on Sealdah-Ranaghat Section, Eastern Railway;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the train carrying the Pakistani youngmen was detained at any station;

(d) if so, the period of detention; and

(e) whether other trains also could not run in time due to that detention?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On 22nd February, 1961, when the Down East Bengal Express arrived Kanchrapara railway station, some 6 or 7 Indian students of Naihati College, finding no accommodation in the lower class forced their entry into a first class compartment in which some Pakistani Forest students were travelling. The Pakistani students protested against this action of the Indian students, called them intruders, proposed to examine their tickets and went to the extent of kicking one of them. When the train stopped at the next station, a large number of students assembled in front of the compartment and demanded unconditional apology from Pakistani students. The Instructor of the Pakistani students having tendered a written apology, the matter ended peacefully.

(c) and (d). Due to this incident the train suffered a detention of 43 minutes at Halishahar and 7 minutes at Naihati stations.

(e) The only other train to suffer detention was a Shantipur local which had to halt for 20 minutes outside the outer signal of Halishahar station.

**Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Madras State**

**2550. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money requested by the State Government of Madras for major and medium irrigation projects in that State during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount approved by the Central Government for the purpose?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Government of Madras proposed an outlay of Rs. 40 crores for major and medium irrigation projects in their draft Third Five Year Plan.

(b) No final decision about the Third Plan allocations for Madras has yet been taken.

**Nagarjunasagar Project**

**2551. Shri Bali Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the right bank canal of the Nagarjunasagar Project as recommended by Khosla Committee; and

(b) the discharge capacity as designed and executed?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) 24,4000 cusecs providing irrigation for the entire tract lying east of the Nallamalais hills and extending upto the Krishna and the Pennar Deltas.

(b) 11,000 cusecs providing irrigation for an area of 9.7 lakh acres. Masonry works are to be designed for an ultimate discharge of 21,00 cusecs.

**रेलवे नियम पुस्तकों का अनुवाद**

२५५२. **श्री रा० स० तिवारी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे की प्रशासनिक हिदायतों और नियम पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) योजना बनाने के आदेश कब दिये गये थे तथा योजना कब बनाई गई और अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कितना काम हो चुका है ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) इस तरह की कोई निश्चित योजना नहीं बनायी गयी है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**Misappropriation of Funds in C.D. Blocks in Orissa**

2553. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts from the community development funds have been missing or misspent and misappropriated in various blocks in Orissa State during the First and Second Five Year Plan period so far and so most of the development schemes have been withheld;

(b) if so, the amount involved and nature of such cases in that State district-block-wise during that period year-wise so far;



(c) the number of official and non-official members involved in these cases;

(d) the nature of punishment awarded to them so far;

(e) the nature of process for recovery of the amount from the persons concerned;

(f) the number of such cases pending so far;

(g) the reasons therefor; and

(h) the steps being taken to expedite the decision?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 37].

(c) Officials involved—32

Non-officials involved—Nil.

(d) and (e). Two increments of B.D.O. of Khallikote Block have been stopped with cummulative effect and the sum of Rs. 1051 has been ordered to be receovered from the officer in 34 instalments.

(f) 28.

(g) Due to delay in the finalization of investigations, and in disposal of criminal cases and disciplinary proceedings.

(h) In so far as departmental proceedings are concerned, the enquiry officers have been pressed to complete their enquiries expeditiously. Cases which are *subjudice* in Criminal Courts will take their own course. District Magistrates have however, been instructed to take possible steps to expedite.

**Transactions of Fertilizers in Orissa**

2554. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa had constituted a Committee to enquire into the transactions of the chemical ferilizers in that State;

(b) if so, whether that Committee have submitted their report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh)**: (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa had not constituted any comittee to enquire into the transactions in chemical fertilizers. The Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., who are the sole distributing agents of the State Government for different kinds of fertilisers, had constituted a Committee to enquire into the working of the distribution of fertilisers in the State and to suggest improvements to the system of distribution. This Committee has submitted its report and its various findings and recommendations are under active consideration of the State Government.

**Goods Bound for Tripura held up at Karimganj, Assam**

**2555. Shri Bangshi Thakur**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura bound goods are held up Karimganj in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur)**: (a) and (b). About 4300 maunds of goods are lying at Karimanj for onward despatch to Tripura. These goods are being regularly sent to Agartala by road daily.

**Train Services between Lumding and Badarpur**

**2556. Shri Bangshi Thakur**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that train services between Lumding and Badarpur of N.F. Railway have become limited; and

(b) if so, the effect on the supply of goods to Tripura by this route?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy)**: (a) Yes. The train services between Lumding and Badarpur have been for the present curtailed from 25th February, 1961 to avoid night running of Passenger trains.

(b) Clearance of goods traffic for Tripura State has not been affected.

**Railway Quarters at Pathankot**

**2557. Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for Railway employees at Pathankot during 1960-61;

(b) the number of quarters allotted, and

(c) the number of employees on the waiting list as on the 1st March, 1961?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Class III employees—237.

(ii) Class IV employees—382.

**Howrah-Sambalpur Passenger Train**

**2558. Shri Kumbhar**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Howrah-Sambalpur passenger train is to be stopped from the 1st April, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many representations in favour of running of the same train have been received by the authorities concerned; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No representations have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

**12 hrs.**

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED MISUSE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY BY RULING PARTY FOR ELECTION PURPOSE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri S. M. Banerjee, which reads as follows:

> "Immediate need to discuss misuse of administrative machinery by the ruling party in the New Delhi by-election to be held on 2nd April, 1961. Permission granted to hold meetings in West Vinay Nagar and Tel Mandi, Paharaganj, New Delhi, in favour of Shri Om Parkash Gupta, a candidate, cancelled at 7 p.m. when all arrangements were made at the instance of the ruling party and illegal arrest of a person near Udyog Bhawan only because he was distributing election manifesto of Shree Gupta."

Is the hon. Member taking the side of Shri Gupta?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): I am the convener of Shri Gupta.

**Mr. Speaker:** The motion further reads:

> "A free and fair election will be impossible if the administration does not take an impartial attitude."

In view of the fact that the elections are approaching, what is the position?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would not have actually tabled this adjournment motion but for the fact that elections are going to take place very soon. As the election is going to take place on the 2nd April, yesterday, at West Vinay Nagar, Shri Indrajit Gupta, a Member of this House, was to address this meeting. At 7 P.M. when the entire dais was arranged and Shri Gupta was actually asked to speak, in the mean time, some members of the ruling party, the Congress people, came there with a squad of police, and they said that this place has been granted to the Congress for holding a meeting. As I was the convener for the election work of Shri Om Parkash Gupta, I confirmed by telephoning to the police that these two places, namely, West Vinay Nagar and Paharganj were allotted to us and not to others.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he got written orders?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, they are not given in writing. General orders are given. So, my submission is this, that if Shri Om Parkash Gupta has fortunately caught the imagination of the people, the ruling party should take undue advantage of the administrative machinery in their favour. I appeal to you, Sir, as you are the emblem of democracy. If the election takes place in this atmosphere, it will be most unfair.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): The same thing has happened in Lodi Road. When an election meeting was arranged at 7 O'Clock, it was cancelled at the last minute.

**Mr. Speaker:** I want to know the facts from the hon. Minister.

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** Immediately after I have got notice of this adjournment motion, I got in touch with the Chief Election Commissioner; I also got into touch with the Home Secretary and the Home Minister himself. I am very sorry to say that before these matters are brought up before Parliament, they are not brought to the notice of the Chief Election Commissioner.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He told me....

**Shri A. K Sen:** The hon. Member will bear with me. The Chief Election Commissioner was sorry that these matters are not brought to his notice. I phoned him up at ten to twelve, just now, and up till now no one has sent any complaint.

**An Hon. Member:** This is election propaganda.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** For the fair conduct of the election an impartial

[Shri A. K. Sen]

machinery has been set up under the Chief Election Commissioner and I have no doubt that, as in the past, in future also he will be vigilant in seeking that not the slightest hurdle is put on anybody's right in the matter of election, and there is no difference of opinion, either in this House or outside, that the elections in this country as in every other democratic country, must be as free as possible. So, I beg of the hon. Member that if any such incidents occur—I cannot either contradict him or support him, because we have not got facts in our possession—he should get in touch with the Election Commissioner, which is the best possible course, or the Home Minister or myself. How can we deal with it off-hand when neither the Chief Election Commisioner, nor the Home Minister knows anything about it?

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. No more speeches need be made in this matter. It is true that the elections ought to be absolutely fair and unrestricted and no party ought to suffer in the elections or get undue advantage by mere administrative action. With respect to newspaper items, I have always suggested to hon. Members that before they bring up an adjournment motion they should verify the news. So far as this matter is concerned, when a suggestion was made that, as in the case of Tripura and other Union Territories, some Assembly or such thing should be established in Delhi, it was only yesterday that the hon. Home Minister stated that Parliament is Assembly for Delhi, the Ministers are our Ministers. Therefore, if any such thing occurs, it is easy for any hon. Member to come forward and ring up the Home Minister or the Deputy Home Minister and explain to him the situation. They will be only too ready to see that these things do not occur.

In all such cases, when there are more than two parties in the field, each party would be very anxious and may go even a little out of the way. That is well known. Whether they have done so in this case is an other matter; we do not know. Under the circumstances, before coming to Parliament, I am sure hon. Members who are interested in these elections will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Home Minister. Either he or his deputy will look into the matter.

Then we have got the Law Minister and the Election Commission. This may serve as a case of propaganda also.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not attributing any motive. As the hon. Member himself has suggested, I am here to hold the balance amongst all the parties, amongst all the candidates porperly. I do not want any unfair advantage or disadvantage to be given to any person. I am sure the hon. Minister will try to see that those in charge of this work accommodate all members and do not give reason for any irregularities.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Sir, I have got some more facts, and I do not want to keep it away from the House. It has just been handed over to me, as the time at my disposal was very short.

With regard to the meeting at Tel Mandi this is the position. Permission was applied for by another party to hold a meeting at Tel Mandi on the 29th. This was granted. Shri Omparkash Gupta also applied for permission to hold a meeting in Cheh Tuti. This was allowed.

**An Hon. Member:** Now we know what it is.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** But, on the 29th, at 2.45 P.M. he wanted a change of venue of meeting from Cheh Tuti to Tel Mandi. This could not be granted as permission had already been given for a meeting in Tel Mandi to the other contestant party.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They never held any meeting there.

**Shri C. D. Pande** (Naintal): Now this is a clear case.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** There was no reason for not granting permission to him when two previous permissions were granted. Why did they want to change the venue to the place which is given to the other party is known only to them.

Then, with regard to West Vinay Nagar, 6 applications were received from Shri S. M. Banerjee for holding meetings in various places on the 29th, 30th and 31st. After looking up previous permissions granted, because there are permissions sought for by all the parties and some permissions have been granted, the authorities found that Shri Banerjee could hold meetings at three places, and not the other three, out of which one was West Vinay Nagar, where permission was already granted to other contesting parties.

**Shri S. B. Banerjee:** At what time?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** So, there were three places which were not occupied and all the three were granted to Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Then, with regard to the alleged arrest near Udyog Bhavan, these are the facts. On the 28th there was a meeting going to be held at Vigyan Bhavan, when 12 or 14 persons claiming to belong to the National Marxist Association collected there, and were distributing pamphlets and posters to the delegates. They are the parties opposing the hon. Member.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Not at all.

**Shri Tangamani:** The reference was to West Vinaya Nagar.

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Varanasi): Sir, the privilege of the House.....

**Shri A. K. Sen:** If information is sought for and not received, it is really unfortunate, because information is.... (*Interruption*).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Not in this House.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** The privilege of the House is not being used properly. The House is being used for election propaganda. This is not the privilege of the House. They are not utilising the privilege of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Member has tabled an adjournment motion.... (*nterruption*). He is answering one of these.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** He is misusing the privilege of the House.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** It is the workers of the National Marxists' Association who were distributing pamphlets and posters.

**An Hon. Member:** Where?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** At Udyog Bhavan. They were asked to clear away. No arrest was made either of the Marxists' Association workers or of anyone else.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Basirhat): That was at Vigyan Bhavan. He has got mixed up with the Bhavans.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says Udyog Bhavan.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The adjournment motion mentioned Udyog Bhavan.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar** (Pudukottai): On a point of order, Sir.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi** (Puri): It was at Vigyan Bhavan.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Is the hon. Member justified in bringing forward election propaganda in the form of an adjournment motion before this House?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Not at all.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Is it not the privilege of the House.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I agree with Shri Chettiar and disallow the adjournment motion.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I submit to you....

**Mr. Speaker:** Now it is over.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Whenever there has been any question of limitation of anything regarding elections this House has always been seized of the matter. On many occasions this House has always been the custodian.

**Mr. Speaker:** Who says it has not been?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why should this be considered.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot understand why the hon. lady Member should be too touchy.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** There is no question of being touchy.

**An Hon. Member:** We are anxious to have free elections.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That does not affect my Party at all. Therefore my point is. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Now it is over.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Whether it is on the wrong side or on the right side, you often brought it up.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does an observation of any hon. Member require discussion? It is not as if I say that I am not going to bring it up. My order should not be understood to have been based on Shri Chettiar's recommendation. His objection ought not to have retrospective effect. I have brought it up because I considered that this was a serious matter. Any matter relating to any irregularity or any action which is likely to prejudice one candidate and give an advantage to another candidate will always have my attention and, if necessary, I will bring it up before the House. Shri Chettiar at the end of it said that and humourously I said, "I adopt his advice." There is nothing more to be said on this.

**Shri C. D. Pande** (Naini Tal): We appreciate that.

---

**12.13 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### FIRE AT THE RAILWAY TIMBER DEPOT AT NAWADAH

**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan** (Bhopal): Sir, Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The destruction by fire of timber worth several thousands of rupees at the Railway Timber Depot, Nawadah (Bihar).

**Mr. Speaker:** This is another fire? (*Interruption*).

**An Hon. Member:** Yes, Sir.

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** A fire broke out at midnight between the 26th & the 27th March, 1961, in sleepers stacked outside the Permanent Way Inspector's Store Yard at Nawadah Railway Station on the Eastern Railway which is about 35 miles from Gaya on the Gaya-Kiul Section. About 4,500 wooden sleepers were stacked near the main line. On receipt of the report from the Station Master, the Assistant Engineer, Gaya, proceeded to the spot by train immediately alongwith the Railway Protection Force Fire Fighting Squad and reached there at 3·45 A.M. A call

was sent to the Gaya Civil Fire Brigade also which reached the site by road at about 3 A.M. The fire was extinguished at about 5·30 A.M. About 2,600 sleepers were burnt in the fire and the total loss is estimated at Rs. 64,000 approximately.

2. A Senior Scale Officers' enquiry has been ordered and the cause of the fire is under investigation.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi** (Puri): Sir, there was such a big fire on the Punjab side. Now there is another fire in Bihar. How is it that in the first year of the Third Plan all the railway property is on fire?

**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** May I know if this tragedy has been in the nature of a pure accident or is it that the possibility of sabotage cannot be entirely ruled out, because it is a strange coincidence that within a very short time of the other incident at Dhilwal we have another incident at Nawadah? What is the Government's information?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The officers' enquiry is going on. We have to await a report.

**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** To whom has this enquiry been entrusted?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It is an enquiry by senior scale officers.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): What does that mean? Is it by the head of the department or by the divisional officers? All of them are senior scale officers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The amount here is Rs. 64,000. Both the reports will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as a report is received and the Government takes action thereon.

—

**12.16 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Audit Report, Defence Service, 1961 and Appropriation Accounts

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1961 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2788/61].

(ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1959-60 and Commercial Appendix thereto. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2789/61].

### Amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. H(T)14-168/58 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 25th November, 1960 making certain amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 as applied to Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2790/61].

—

**12.17 hrs.**

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### Hundred and Fifteenth and Hundred and Sixteenth Reports

**Shri Dasappa** (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport and Communications:—

(1) Hundred and Fifteenth Report on the Training and Employment of Civil Pilots; and

(2) Hundred and Sixteenth Report on Hindustan Shipyard Limited (Reports and Accounts).

—

**12.17½ hrs.**

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY—*contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The hon. Minister.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur) *rose—*

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** Shall I reply now?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, was not present yesterday.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I wrote to you a slip saying that I was going away at 4 o'clock.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will assume that the work collapses and there is no hon. Member to speak, in that case shall I hold it over for the sake of Shri Banerjee?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister did not start his speech yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is very wrong. The hon. Minister must have started it yesterday. When no hon. Member takes interest and the House has to adjourn, when the hon. Minister is called upon to reply he must have done so. What can be done? Shall we go on accommodating hon. Members who do not care to be in their seats? I am not talking of Shri Banerjee at the moment. He intimated to me that he will come to the House only today. But this does not mean that on his account we will have to adjourn the debate. When no hon. Member was present to speak, we must have concluded the debate. The hon. Ministers must be ready to reply at any moment, whenever they are called upon to do so.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** We were ready.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta** (Mahendragarh): The hon. Ministers also were not ready.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, how many hon. Members want to participate in it?

**Some Hon. Members** *rose—*

**Mr. Speaker:** Let each one explain why he was not here yesterday. (*Interruption*).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am always present in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well, Shri Banerjee:

**श्री बाल्मीकी** (बुलन्दशहर रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) मैं ने आज के लिये कहा था।

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** Sir, I was in possession of the House yesterday. The Chairman had called me.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Five hours were fixed for this and only an hour or two were to be spent yesterday.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Two hours.

**Mr. Speaker:** Naturally, hon. Members may expect that three hours would remain and it would be taken up today. But on that ground, if an hon. Member says, "I told you that I will speak only tomorrow", am I to keep the debate going though the debate cannot be continued at the end of the day? That is what Shri Balmiki says. That is what Shri Banerjee claims. Therefore hereafter I will not allow hon. Members writing to me, "I am anxious to go away; call me today or call me at 3 o'clock, tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon." Hreafter I will not recognise any such request.

**Shri Punnoose** (Ambalapuzha) *rose—*

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

**Mr. Speaker:** He cannot have an exception in the House. Hon. Members must take their turn. There is no meaning in writing to me, saying that I must call them at a particular time. I cannot keep the debate pending until they come here. Unless an hon. Member satisfies me as to why he was not present I am not going to call him. Now, the hon. Minister.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I make a submission . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not concluding the debate now. The hon. Deputy Minister is only intervening.

**Shri Punnoose:** Please listen to my submission and then reject it. There was a meeting of the Estimates Committee yesterday, and we were there.

**Mr. Speaker:** I accept the explanation, so far as the hon. Member is concerned.

**Shri Punnoose:** So, I may be given a chance for a few minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** My remarks were intended only for hon. Members who had no other work. If they are engaged in parliamentary work in a committee, I do not object, because they do legitimate work. But, even then, they must have an eye on the House also. I would say that parliamentary work must not give place to any other work. Even if there should be a committee, hon. Members must be constantly watchful, and if they want to speak in the House, they must take leave of that committee and come here. The committee is only subordinate to the Parliament. I do not think the tail can wag the head. If they were engaged in the committee and did not want to speak then let them not come forward now and tell me 'Sir I was engaged in the committee': let them tell me in advance that they are engaged in the committee, and then I shall consider whether I should allow them or not.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We never expected the collapse of the debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** I agree

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yesterday evening, just about ten minutes before the House was to have adjourned, there were no other speakers, and the Chairman called upon me to speak. My colleague the Deputy Minister was also to have intervened in the debate, and he got up and said that since there was only very little time left, the debate might be adjourned for the next day, and on that understanding, the debate was adjourned for today.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** There was no quorum also.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** There was no quorum, and that was also noticed in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Nobody raises the question of quorum nowadays.

**Shri S. C. Samanta** (Tamluk): I raised the question of quorum.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** So, my colleague will intervene in the debate now if you would permit.

**Mr. Speaker:** I found in the morning papers something said about the collapse of the work and, therefore, I thought so.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): May I make a submission? Generally, we sit till 6 P.M. nowadays. The fact that the House was to sit till 6·30 P.M. was announced only in the afternoon. So, it is but fair to the House that if we are sitting beyond 6 P.M. we must be given at least 24 hours' notice. For I know that some of my friends who would have stayed here, but they had an engagement at 6·10 P.M. and, therefore, they had to leave. In future, at least when the sitting of the House is extended beyond 6 P.M., hon. Members may be given sufficient notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** Did the House sit after 6 P.M. yesterday?

**Shri Tangamani:** Yesterday, the House sat till 6·30 P.M. As you will

[Shri Tangamani]

remember, the time allotted for the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry was extended by one hour, and we were agreed that we should sit till 6:30 P.M.

**Mr. Speaker:** All extensions of sitting will be announced in the House at 3 P.M. and if there is an extension desired after 3 P.M. even if there is no quorum, we shall go on.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): Quorum not being there is not good. There must be quorum.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Basirhat): There are so many Members on the other side. Can they not even keep quorum?

**Mr. Speaker:** All extensions must be disposed of before 3 P.M. so as to give notice, and I shall certainly stick to it. This is what I find from the proceedings:

> "Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.
>
> Shri Anil K. Chanda: May I say that so many detailed questions have been asked and we have 2 hours and 45 minutes left?

Then, somebody had said 'There is no quorum'. Then, the Chairman said:

> "The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.".

So, it was only a matter of ten minutes. So, there is nothing wrong. Even otherwise, since it is a matter of only ten minutes, hon. Members must be allowed an opportunity. It has been done rightly.

Now, Shri Anil K. Chanda. He is only intervening.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The five speakers who participated in the debate yesterday had all referred to the sad condition of housing in the country. It is very well known that the condition of housing in our country, particularly in the rural areas is deplorably bad.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would only say one thing. When the hon. Minister had been called, he might have started saying 'Sir', and then said a few words, and then he would have been called upon to continue on the next day.

This kind of thing need not recur hereafter. When the sitting of the House had been fixed till 6:30 P.M. even if there had been one minute left, an hon. Member or an hon. Minister who was called might have said a few words and waited on until the time was over, and then, the matter would automatically have been adjourned to some other time. Newspapers report many things by reading which a person who is not acquainted with all this may take it that the debate in the House has collapsed for want of quorum. I do not want to set a bad example like this.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The hon. Minister was taken by surprise.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** May I say a word?....

**Shri Ranga** (Tenali): There is no need now for any more words.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I could not conclude my sentence. Even before I had finished, my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta got up and pointed out that there was no quorum.

I was just saying that all the five Members who had participated in the debate yesterday had referred to the sad housing condition in the country. Some of them referred to statistics also. It is a matter which calls for no help from statistics, because we are all aware of the most deplorable condition of housing, particularly in the rural areas.

**12.26 hrs.**

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

Half an hour's walk to any village would depress even the stoutest of hearts. It is a fact that as regards the Plan allotment, really speaking, very little had been allotted to housing, and further, what was allotted originally was also cut down after the reappraisal of the Plan, and even what was finally allotted has not been fully utilised. These are basic facts of the case. But, all planning is basically a question of priorities, and the fact remains that practically all the States, that is, most of the State Governments are not prepared to give housing that priority which many of us would like them to give. The fact that housing, in our own minds also, does not have that priority would be quite clear from the fact that the House yesterday sat for most of the time when this Ministry's Demands were under discussion, without a quorum.

Certain statistics have been brought before this House, and certain statistics had been mentioned by hon. Members to impress upon the House the sad condition of housing in the rural areas. I myself am a little sceptical about statistics. Even though it is out of a Government publication, I, for one, am not prepared to believe that of the 54 million houses in this country, as many as 50 million are in such a condition as to require either to be pulled down and rebuilt or completely renovated. I shall not dismiss straightway a house only because it has not got a cement floor or it has got a thatched roofing.

In my part of the country, I have seen houses which are mud-built houses, which are almost as good as palaces. I remember that a few years ago, a very celebrated Austrian doctor visited India and spent a few days with us at Shantiniketan, the same doctor who had operated upon Netaji Subhas Bose in 1936. At the end of his visit in our area, he told me that one of the most beautiful things that he had seen in this country was a Santal house, a house built with mud; it had a mud flooring, and it had got a thatched roofing. Anybody who has seen some of the tribal houses in our country will agree with me that these houses are surely some of the very best so far as the conditions of living are concerned, they have, however, their drawbacks; in most cases, there is no sanitation, and so far as the tribal homes are concerned, they do not also have any windows. But, anyway, as I said, I shall not accept that figure that we require about 50 millions of our houses to be rebuilt. But we all agree that the condition is pretty bad.

What we require most to make our life habitable in the villages is sanitation, water supply, better planning and roads in those areas. If I had my way, I am afraid my hon. senior colleague will perhaps not agree with me, but I make bold to say that if I had my way, I would divert all the money which is provided for rural housing towards the supply of drinking water in the rural areas. So far as the village roads are concerned, I say it rather facetiously, but I would say that it has become a major rural industry to encroach upon Union Board roads. There are hardly any roads in existence today in the villages, even though the papers would show that there were union board roads right throughout the rural areas.

So, I would implore hon. Members who are interested in the improvement of living conditions in the rural areas that they should try to help to create a feeling amongst the community that encroachment of public roads in the villages is a national crime, and also do their best to see that latrines are provided even in the poorest of homes. If we were to use human excereta for manurial purposes, it would have been all right if we did not have latrines, as they do not have in China; but since we do not use night soil for manurial

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

purposes, for decency's sake it is absolutely necessary that even in the poorest home we have some sort of a latrine. Through our National Building Organisation, we have collected valuable material in this matter and published bulletins in popular language, so that we can enthuse the people and advise them as to how they can put up latrines in their homes at very low cost. These bulletins are mostly in English and some in Hindi, but I have taken the precaution of requesting our opposite numbers in the States that these important bulletins might be translated into the regional languages.

With regard to the comparatively small utilisation of funds placed at the disposal of States for rural housing, I might remind the House that it is not just an ordinary loan assistance programme. If it were of the nature of the low income group housing scheme where anybody who is qualified for it applies for a loan for house building and after the State Government has scrutinised the scheme he gets the loan, I am sure we could have fully utilised not merely the Rs. 5 crores provided but Rs. 50 crores or even Rs. 100 crores. The plan we are working out is called the Village Housing Projects Scheme. It is not merely rebuilding of dilapidated houses, but it is actually an elaborate scheme for the replanning of the whole village. It loan loan assistance to the extent of 66-2|3 per cent. of the total cost not exceeding Rs. 3000, Rs. 2000 being the loan, the remaining one-third being provided by the villager himself either in terms of money or by his labour or through materials.

Therefore, it is not very strange that all the Rs. 5 crores allotted for the village housing scheme to the States have not been fully utilised, because a lot of preparatory work was necessary. We wanted the State Governments to create cells which would make a physical survey and sociological survey of the village and also secure the co-operation of the villagers, because without their co-operation it would not be possible to carry out the scheme as intended.

**Shri Ranga:** May I ask for a little clarification? My hon. friend was saying that they should secure the co-operation of the villagers. Is it not a fact that in spite of giving some subsidy or grant to the villagers to enable them to construct their own houses, houses are being built and these are being granted to the villagers with the help of contractors with the result that the contractors and various other people are swallowing more than 30 per cent of whatever is being granted?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I do not know where the contractors come in. This is a village housing scheme and the very essence of it is that the villager who secures this loan has to contribute one-third of the total cost by his labour or his material or by his money.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the hon. Member's question is this: whether the villager is asked to construct the house on his own with the help of such local artisans as may be necessary or whether the Government or the authority in charge constructs the house through contractors?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** To start with, the Government does not construct. Secondly, utmost emphasis is given in this scheme on self-help. It is called an aided self-help scheme. If hon. Members go through the literature placed before them, they would find, even on a cursory glance, that this is a scheme which is based on the utmost cooperation of the villagers and they are to do the work themselves. So far as government assistance is concerned, apart from the loan, we give him technical assistance with regard to the better use of the local materials. This scheme envisages the formation of co-operative societies to supply materials like doors and windows and so on for

the construction of these village houses. It is because of the need for technical help that we wanted the States first to concentrate on such areas where there is a national extension block or a community development block, because there is a qualified overseer there who could give help to the villagers with regard to technical advice.

**Shri Mohan Swarup** (Pilibhit): You provide subsidy to industrial housing but only give loans to villagers....

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** If the hon. Member will have a little patience, I will deal with that.

**Mr. Chairman** It would be better to let the hon. Deputy Minister proceed. After he has concluded, if there is any point requiring elucidation, it may be looked into.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The question of subsidy with regard to rural housing has also been raised by several Members. We had also ourselves taken up this matter with the Planning Commission. At the very beginning of my remarks, I had stated that planning was a question of priorities. The question whether we have the money to give subsidy to the village people for the reconstruction of their houses is a very important question. We give subsidy to the slum dwellers in cities; we give subsidy to industrial labourers. The reasons are very apparent. One who lives in a city has no access to building materials, whereas one who lives in a village has most of the materials with him. He uses bamboos and he uses thatching.

**Shri Mohan Swarup:** But he is much poorer than the industrial worker....

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I do not yield.

In most areas the materials are locally available and even the very poor has to some extent the materials with him. For instance, in many parts of India, rural houses are made of mud. That is something which even the poorest has right in his own homestead. Certainly, if we were in a position to afford it, we should have liked very much to give subsidy even to the rural population which wanted to rebuild their houses. But I repeat that our resources are very very limited and, therefore, we have to proceed on a basis of priority. Most. hon. Members would agree with me that the dwelling conditions of the industrial workers in our industrial areas and the slums in our towns are such that call for immediate redress. They are people who cannot build their own houses by their own effort unless some sort of subsidy is given.

**Shri Mohan Swarup:** It is worth mentioning that Government are providing only Rs. 1000 to the villager for village housing.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let the hon. Deputy Minister proceed and if at the end of his speech any clarification is required, it may be asked for or the hon. Minister himself may be able to take care of it later in his reply.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The figure mentioned by the hon. Member is not correct. It is not Rs. 1000. The maximum loan that is permissible is Rs. 2,000. We have also to remember in connection with this loan that the paying capacity of the villager has to be taken into consideration. Because loan is readily available, if we load up the villager with too much of loan, it may become an unbearable burden on him.

As I said, the rural housing scheme is of a nature which calls for a lot of preparatory work. I am happy to say that in most of the States, except the State from which my honourable and eloquent friend comes, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, they have geared up their machinery, preliminary surveys have been completed and work commenced. In fact,

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

three of the States—I think Rajasthan, Orissa and Mysore have taken up this work in great earnestness and actually they have drawn much more than what was allotted to them. They have taken into their operation a larger number of villages than what we had contemplated in the beginning. The fact that whereas during the last year the States have drawn to the extent of Rs. 178 lakhs, as against Rs. 190 lakhs during the preceding three years would show that they are now ready for fully working out this scheme and are able to assimilate more and more.

In the last Housing Ministers' Conference at Udaipur, there was a recommendation that in the Third Plan Rs 30 crores should be allotted for rural housing and we have taken this matter up with the Planning Commission. We do not know what the final shape of things with regard to the Third Five Year Plan will be, but we are sincerely hoping that considerably more funds will be made available for rural housing in the Third Plan than was possible in the Second Plan.

I come now to the question of slums. This is a matter in which most of our Members, particularly those who come from the bigger cities, including yourself, Madam—if I may say so—are very keenly interested. The position of slums is very much the same as housing in the rural areas. It is basically a question of poverty. With our *per capita* income of Rs. 260 or Rs. 263, it is really very difficult for us to think of completely eradicating slums. Even industrially more progressive countries have not done very much better. I will refer to a recent article I read in a journal in which the author quotes from the book of an expert on rural housing. It is with regard to Liverpool:

> "It is now nearly 100 years since Liverpool, in 1864, started a slum-clearance programme, but the city's slum areas still total 88,233 houses. And although rehousing goes on at the rate of 100 families a month, tens of thousands of working-class families continue to live in houses and buildings officially classed as unfit for habitation. Of the 88,233 in this category, 27,000 have been pronounced totally unrepairable. They are being demolished at the rate of 1,000 a year. At this rate some will remain even after 25 years from today, and by this time many more old houses will have been added to the list."

Apart from other difficulties, the difficulty of sentiment is also there. Many Members who are very eloquent with regard to the immediate need of doing away with slums, but when it comes to the question of eviction of slum dwellers from the area or demolition of their huts illegally put up on Government land, they run up to us,—naturally their hearts are touched: the idea of somebody who has a roof over his head to be deprived of even that roof, is really moving—and prompted by the best of human instincts they seek our help, so that we may not start with the eviction or demolition. If it is summer time, the children will suffer in the scorching sun; if it is rainy season no demolition can take place in the rains; and if it is winter, the children will suffer in the cold. So, it is a matter which really bristles with difficulties and very often sentiment gets the better of our judgment. Anyway it is a vast problem and the funds at our disposal are very limited. Therefore the Asoke Sen Committee advised the Government that the slum clearance work should be concentrated in six of the biggest cities, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi Kanpur and Ahmedabad.

In some of the States considerable work has been done. Though it is not for me to single out any particular State Government for special praise, I think I will be failing in my duty and false to my sentiments, if I do not say that the Maharashtra Government and

the erstwhile Bombay Government under the energetic guidance of their Minister of Housing Mr. Kazi, has done excellent work and the Prime Minister himself who went down to Bombay on the 1st of January to inaugurate the opening of a new township which has been started there, I think at the request of my Minister more or less gave an assurance that additional funds will be made available for Bombay to expedite the clearance of slums according to the scheme which has been worked out by the Maharashtra Government.

**Shri Tangamani:** What about the States other than Bombay?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** So far as other cities are concerned, under the scheme of slum clearance which is operated through our Ministry we do not entirely exclude the other towns. But a special case has to be made out with regard to some small towns. We have allowed slum clearances work with subsidy from Central Government if they have been able to make out a special case. But I again repeat that with the limited funds at our disposal we have to concentrate our work on the six bigger cities where some results can be achieved. Much can be done by way of example. If we are successful in clearing up one area, the people living in other areas will also be enthused.

Another trouble with regard to slum clearance work is that these people who live under most deplorable conditions in slums pay hardly anything. Whenever a *pucca* tenement is constructed, and all our tenements have got individual latrines and water-supply, naturally even the subsidised rent is considerably more than what they are paying. Therefore, there is a general lack of incentive in these people to move out even when quarters are allotted. It has happened in Delhi City where quite a large number of tenements which formerly the Delhi Improvement Trust and later on the Delhi Development Authority had built remained unutilised for a long period. But it is mainly a question of poverty.

I come now to the question of subsidised industrial housing. In this field considerable progress has been made. I do not say that the States have fully utilised all the money which was provided but they have done very nearly so. They have their difficulties. Unfortunately in most of our towns the industrial installations are right in the midst of the city and there is a general belief that the workers are not to be housed two miles away from where they work. That makes the question of putting up of industrial tenements very very difficult. The chief difficulty is with regard to land. Land is a thing, as you know, which even most powerful Governments cannot add to the quantum which is already there, unless of course like China, they were to grab somebody else's land. We cannot do that. So, we have to be content with what we have. If my hon. friends on the other side were not so very insistent upon seeing that industrial tenements must be built within striking distance of the factories and work sites, possibly much better work would have been done.

Most of the States now have got special laws passed for acquisition of land for industrial purposes and we have also allowed them to divert temporarily on a loan basis, part of the money given for subsidised industrial housing, so that they can acquire land, develop it and utilise it for industrial housing. It is true, as my hon. friend Shri Tangamani has referred in his speech, not 15 per cent. but 17 per cent. of the houses in this sector has been built by the employers. Most of the work has been done by the States and the question of compulsion upon employers is energetically before Government. But it is a problem which really bristles with difficulties. It is very easy for us here to enact a law which will compel the employer to put up the requisite number of houses and tenements for the workers. But immediately the question of land will arise. If an industrial employer comes to me and says: You are forcing me to put up industrial tenements; I am ready with money; where is the cement,

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

where is the steel, where is the land? I do not know what answer Government can give.

This matter has been thrashed out on several occasions in the various Housing Ministers' Conferences and the Ministry of Labour and Employment who are mostly interested in this matter have prepared an elaborate paper giving us detailed information with regard to what has been done in other countries in this field. I personally feel that whereas it is a moral obligation on the part of the employer to give housing to his workers, we should not lead up industry with a burden which they may find it difficult to bear. Housing is necessary for the workers. But even more important is providing work to the people. If we take a step by which we retard to some extent the industrial expansion, possibly we will be doing greater harm to the people than denying them the privilege of living in better houses. Anyhow, I assure the House that the matter is before us, and we, in consultation with the Planning Commission, will soon come to a decision as to what can be done by way of compelling the employers to put up industrial tenements for the workers. That is all right. But what about the housing by the labour co-operatives? My hon. friend Shri Tangamani who takes a lot of interest in this matter and makes valuable and constructive suggestions is very much interested in the labour movement. A large number of labour unions are under the control of an organisation which is under the control of their party. What have they done to enthuse them to build their own houses?

**An Hon. Member:** Nothing.

**Shri Tangamani:** We have constructed eighty-seven houses in Rajapalayam, which the hon. Minister Shri K. C. Reddy himself knows.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I am surprised at the number of eighty-seven houses against the number of millions of workers in this country We are giving the greatest of financial assistance to housing co-operatives of industrial workers—25 per cent. subsidy, 65 per cent. loan, and the remaining 10 per cent. also can be drawn by them out of the accretions of their provident fund. So, industrial workers, without the outlay of a single naya Paisa, can build houses with the help of the subsidy and the loan given. And I would respectfully suggest to my hon. friend Shri Tangamani and members of his party who have considerable hold over labour in this country, that they may exercise their good offices for creating an atmosphere by giving constructive suggestions to the workers that they may avail themselves of the loans and subsidy.

With regard to Delhi we have a very elaborate scheme for the acquisition and development of land for the slum clearance work, and particularly with regard to *jhuggis* and *jhompris*. The plan has already been put into operation. Quite a sizeable amount has been provided for Delhi during the Third Plan, and I am sure results of quite a spectacular nature would be achieved by the Delhi Administration. But here also we seek the co-operation and assistance of the hon. Members, particularly those representing the Delhi constituency, so that they can help us when the question of evacuation of the slum dwellers crops up.

With regard to this matter, before I take up another subject, I would like to say that the siting of industry is a very important matter and it would be very desirable, I personally consider, not to allow any new plant to come up within striking distance of a city. Otherwise, fresh problems in housing will arise for the next generation. In most countries they are trying to disperse industry over a wider area. Formerly, it was not possible in our country, but now that power is available in the newer areas and roads are being constructed at a good pace it will be well worth our States' consideration whether they should not

restrict the granting of licences to industrial concerns for starting factories and plants near a big city. We might even consider the matter whether some of the existing industries in the bigger cities could not be moved out. When I was in China a few years ago and I was in Shanghai for a few days, I was told by the local Mayor that they considered that the optimum density of population of Shanghai had been overreached and they were forcing some of the industrial plants to move out of the city. It may not be possible to that extent in our country, but certainly we might take the preventive step of not allowing industrial concerns to be started very near those bigger cities.

I would now like to come to an explosive subject, the matter of explosives. Shri Tangamani who is very alert about this matter has given a very large number of cut motions on this. But we had, I believe, quite a big discussion on this matter over the terrible accident at Jamuria Bazar and I made the position of the Explosives Department of my Ministry quite clear. Our people are technical people, and their inspection is with regard to making it certain that certain restrictions with regard to the distances to be observed between the factory and the residential houses, also within the compound with regard to the storage of gun powder, the preparation of gun powder, etc. are properly observed, and also to advise the people as to how they should proceed with their work. Of course, it is very necessary that there should be as frequent inspections as possible. But even if there were to be an annual inspection, or, I make bold to say, even if a monthly inspection is possible, we cannot avoid accidents of the nature which recently happened in Baraset, about which Shri Tangamani referred in his speech. Here was a factory which was in existence for twenty years or more. Year to year, before renewal of licence, we require a certificate from the local administration that conditions obtaining in the factory are all right and the licence may be renewed. And in this particular factory, the inspection had taken place as late as, I believe, in the month of September 1960, that is hardly six months before the accident happened. We have not yet received the final report of the magisterial enquiry, but an iron hammer was found near the place where the explosion had taken place. Now, Madam, it is absolutely imperative that no iron or steel implement should be used with regard to any operations in an explosives factory, because at the slightest touch of an iron implement with an explosive, there may be a spark and an explosion may take place. So far as the preliminary enquiry goes, it tends to show that the goods produced in the factory were packed up in wooden boxes, and possibly the nails were driven in with a hammer which might have set a spark which might have caused this terrible accident.

**Shri Tangamani:** Was it manufacturing amorces or crackers?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Not amorces; I am not quite sure; it may be some sort of fireworks.

Then he referred to the other matter, the case at Sonepur in Orissa and the magisterial enquiry. Here is a small concern who held a licence, not given by our Department but by the District Magistrate under, what is known, as Form I. That is a licence given to a small plant for the manufacture and storing of gun powder not above 25 lbs. in quantity. And these licences are given by District Magistrates themselves. We do not come into the picture at all. It is most unfortunate that an accident has taken place, but it has also cost the life of the licensee himself. Not merely was he doing something which was not permissible under the rules, these fireworks being manufactured in a place which was not really licensed, but it was in his residential home where he was making the gun powder. There was an explosion and the poor man paid with his life.

I now come to the case of Bali about which there was a question. And my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur suggested that I was giving

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

wrong information to the House. I made enquiries immediately after he had made his remarks in this House, and to some extent I was really wrong, Madam. From the report that had come to us it seemed that the Bali Fort was not in the possession of the State. But later enquiries revealed that it was a fort which had passed on to the State after the States reorganisation several years ago in Rajasthan. And I am very sorry for this incorrect information which I had conveyed to this House on the basis of insufficient information which I had received previously. With regard to Bali, it was a fort which was in Jodhpur State, and it passed into the hands of the Rajasthan Government. The Rajasthan Government or the District Magistrates of some of the former Rajasthan States informed our Department of the forts and palaces which had come into their possession where gun powder is stored generally for the use of the saluting guns. Forty-two such premises were brought to our notice. Thirty-four have already been inspected by the officers of our department and in 17 cases the gun powder stocks had been destroyed by the officers of our department. No information regarding the existence of gun powder stocks in Bali fort was received by the Explosives Department. The explosion at Bali fort came, therefore, as a surprise to the officers of our department. After this explosion took place, the district authorities informed us of another stock of gun powder in another fort Sojat city; and that has already been inspected by our officer and the gun powder destroyed. But, in some cases, we have difficulties with the owners of the forts because they object to gun powder being destroyed before it was fully explored whether it could be sold to licensed holders as expeditiously as possible. It may be that in Rajasthan, where the whole area is full of old forts and palaces, many of whom have come into the possession of the State, there are still forts and palaces where full inspection, and all possible search for gun powder has not been made and we propose to write to the Chief Minister of Raasthan requesting him to ask his officers to send us a complete list of all those palaces and forts so that we can make our enquiries.

**13 hrs.**

So far as augmenting the staff is concerned, we have already taken certain steps. After the Jamhuria explosion, there has been a special officer appointed in the very area, Asansol. We have a special officer at Gomea and also in Sivakasi in South India which is practically the centre of the fireworks industry in our country.

**Shri Tangamani:** It was started in 1959.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** It was not as a result of the Surjit committee. But we were aware of our growing responsibility in this matter. I may tell the House that what we have done after the report was received and studied by us is to make a complete Manual of the Act, the Rules, etc. in the country and the procedure of inspection. They have been tightened and the State Governments have been given full instructions in this matter. More than that, we have also made a film of the hazards from explosives and it is soon to be released for public exhibition in large cinema halls throughout the country. We have also taken up ourselves the task of training State Government officers, police officers, etc. with regard to the methods to be employed in controlling explosive factories in the country.

I come to the question of Hotels. About Janpath, the House is aware that it was originally contemplated to be a government hostel of a sort, just like the Western Court and the Constitution House and so on. Later on, because of the UNESCO conference, which was held towards the end of 1956, for which a very large number of important guests were expected from all parts of the world, we hastened with the construction of the Ashoka

Hotel and the Janpath was also turned into a Hotel. It has certain structural defects because what was meant to be a hostel, in course of time, became a first class international hotel.

The catering, at the moment, is under a contract with a private contractor, as it is done in the case of the government hostels in Western Court and the Constitution House. But, we are considering what steps can be taken with regard to the future of Janpath. The Estimates Committee had made certain recommendations which are being examined by our Ministry. But, I might as well tell the House that this Hotel also is becoming quite popular. The rate of occupancy is considerably higher this year than it was in the previous year; this month than it was in the previous month. I have broadly gone through the lists of guests etc. Some of the clients come quite continuously to this Hotel. There are cases where the same man has come 40 or 42 times. So, roughly speaking, we may hold this view that the Hotel, possibly, is not being run in such an atrocious manner as certain hon. Members tried to convey to this House. But, whenever a complaint is brought to our notice, we do our best to rectify the faults. There is a committee of our Ministry which sits as a sort of governing body over this Hotel.

Now, I come to the Ashoka Hotel about which my hon. friend, Shri Tariq was very eloquent. I could not follow his speech completely because his Hindi or Urdu is very high-flown; is sounded to me....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): That was Arabic, I believe.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Arabic or Greek; but it sounded to my ears very sonorous and sweet. Later on, I got a translation of his speech. There are various points which I can hardly refer to because I have already taken more than the time that I could normally take. It is not a white elephant for the simple reason that whereas in the last year we had a profit of Rs. 9.7 lakhs, this year we would have—and I think it is a conservative estimate—a profit of Rs. 25 lakhs, after making all the necessary appropriations with regard to depreciation, rents, interest etc. And, considering that this is happening in the course of 3 or 4 years, I think, it is a very very commendable record.

With regard to expenditure and expenses, it has been said that we spend too much money than is absolutely necessary. For the 12 months ending the 31st March, 1959, the average monthly income was Rs. 5,20,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 6,37,000. For the 12 months ended, March 1960, the average monthly income has been Rs. 6,29,000 and the expenditure has been Rs. 5,47,000; and for the last 11 months, the average monthly income has been Rs. 7,36,000 and the expenditure has been Rs. 5,22,000.

Then the question of accommodation had been raised. We have spent over Rs. 17½ lakhs in the construction of staff and servants quarters. Over 500 employees live in these quarters. No rent is being charged so far. Now that we have started earning profits, it is the intention of the managing committee to build some more quarters for the workers. But, as against that the Estimates Committee had recommended that no more money should be spent on capital works. Government are considering this matter.

My friend, Shri Tariq referred to the exorbitant rents charged from the shopkeepers. I want to make the position of the Hotel very clear. It is done on the basis of tenders; and business organisations are not, certainly, charitable institutions. He referred to a book-seller. Certainly, just for the joy of giving Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 12,000 to the Ashoka Hotel he does not enter into a contract. He is a businessman; and he knows the debit and credit side of accounts very well. The very fact that Shri Tariq brought to my notice the case of a gentleman known to him who had a shop and who had tendered for a renewal of the licence,

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

But, because his was not the highest tender, he was more or less given notice to quit, and then, he was willing to give a sum considerably higher than what he was paying as rent—before that itself shows that, as a businessman, he knows that, it was still worth his paying a higher rent to have his shop in the precincts of the Ashoka Hotel. All this is done on the basis of tenders. Are we really to have a principle that we need not go in for highest tender where government income is concerned? Then, who is going to decide as to who should get the shop? I am sure, if we accept a lower figure, the House will condemn us as having shown some favouritism or nepotism, to some particular shopkeeper.

Then, the hon. Member referred to the salary of the General Manager. I would take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the workers of the Hotel as well as to the managing staff for the excellent manner of their running it and for the better relations now existing between the officers and the workers.

The General Manager gets a salary of Rs. 2,400 monthly, and we should look at it as a big industrial concern, where nearly Rs. 3 crores of government money have been invested. The Manager's flat is in the Hotel, specially constructed for the purpose, because he is a 24-hour man. Many of the Airliners arrive at Delhi in the dead of night. Bear in mind that he has often to sit up the whole night and welcome the newly arriving clients. The accommodation occupied by him at present consists of one sitting room, two bed rooms and a study and he pays a concessional rate of Rs. 500 for board and lodging. It is incorrect to suggest that he gets benefits to the tune of Rs. 5250 per month for the accommodation. This figure would hold good if his flat is converted into living accommodation for guests in the hotel and if after conversion this accommodation remains occupied throughout the year. Similarly, the manager's salary is Rs. 2500. He is a foreigner and his accommodation consists of two main rooms and he pays a concessional rate of Rs. 300 per month on account of board and lodging.

The hon. Member Shri Tariq referred to what he described as the 'martial rule' in the hotel. I have got the breakup of the ex-servicemen in the employ of the hotel. It has today 1300 employees altogether. About ex-service people, there is one in the administrative staff, 20 in the security staff, 8 peons and porters, six cooks, seven persons in the stores, 3 on the technical side, three on the accounts side, two stewards, one driver and one room bearer—there are thus in all 52 ex-service personnel out of 1300 employees in this hotel.

He said that the profit was due to the Government guests being dumped in that hotel. That is far from true. Certainly it is not more than 3-4 per cent. during the last two years. He asked: what happens to the left-over of the food articles brought to the table. The hotel authorities assure me that proper check is exercised on what is left over and those which could be consumed are utilised again. The expenditure on publicity was three per cent. of the total income during the year ending 31-3-1960. During the current year it is estimated to be 1·7 per cent. of the total income.

**13.11 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**Shri A. M. Tariq** (Jammu and Kashmir): With reference to the stores and other things, may I draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister to the auditors' report which is incorporated in the report of the Estimates Committee? If you like, I would read it, Sir, with your permission:

> "The records relating to issue of stores call for further improvement. As for our note in our

report on the previous year's accounts concerning the effective check on the consumption of stores in the kitchen, while there has been some improvement, there is still room for more."

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** There is always room for improvement and I am sure the hotel management will try for greater improvements in this matter. He referred to the presence of the I.C.S. officers.

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** I never mentioned I.C.S officers; I referred to the Secretaries.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Most of the Secretaries are I.C.S. officers and there are eight Government officers. it is a matter of policy and it before the Government as to what should be the policy in respect of the Government concerns.

I am just concluding, Sir. With regard to the Santragachi Press, I have to submit that the equipment was got at a very consiedrably lower rate than would have been the case now. (*Interruptions*). When we were ready to set the machines into operation, unfortunately we were not in a position to get the necessary power. We have now been informed that power is available and we have already approached the Home Minister for giving us sanction for the employment of new hands for starting that wing. The building for the Dharamtala Press in Calcutta is practically ready. It will be occupied soon. During this year we have started a press at Gangtok for printing in Nepali, Tibetan and Hindi languages. There was formerly no press in the State and so on an excellent press had been started there.

With these remarks, Sir, I thank you for this consideration shown to me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri S. M. Banerjee.

**Shri A. M. Tariq** *rose*—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Does Shri Tariq want to make a speech again?

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** I would like to ask only two questions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That would be seen afterwards.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I would confine my remarks to only four or five items. The first item which I would refer to had been discussed in this House many times. About 6000 quarters have been constructed for the industrial workers of Kanpur and Allahabad and Lucknow and other places in U.P. These houses have been constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme. About 4.5 thousand Central and State Government employees are occupying these houses. At the time when these houses were completed they were not actually occupied by the industrial workers belonging to the private sector because the rent was too high for them. The rent was about Rs. 10 and the electricity and other charges were about Rs. 3—a total of about Rs. 13. When you compare this with their salaries in their factories, they could not pay this rent and occupy these quarters. No doubt, some textile workers whose salaries were good have occupied those quarters. At that time when they were unoccupied some 1500 quarters were allotted to the employees of the Central Ordnance Depot, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Small Arms Factory, Para chute Factory and probably the Tecnical Development Establishment in Kanpur and also the Central Ordnance Depots at Cheoki. After a lapse of 2.3 years, it was said that these Government employees had no business to occupy these quarters and some officials here or in the State said that they were primarily constructed for industrial employees in the private sector and should not have been allotted to the present occupants. I am thankful to the hon. Minister who visited Kanpur and I had the privilege of taking him round one of these colonies. I explained to him

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the difficulties experienced by the Central Government employees of the various Defence Establishments. Today there are about 20,000 civilian defence employees in Kanpur and the total defence quarters are hardly 4600. In a place like Kanpur in a city of plenty and poverty—it is very difficult to get a house; it is easier for a man to construct a house of his own than to to pay exorbitant rent and still he does not get any house. When this difficulty was pointed out to the Central Government and the Defence Ministry, they were kind enough to allow a thousand more quarters to these defence employees. But the point now is that these 4000 employees are likely to be evicted. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, the Labour Minister of my State, came here and I am told that she had some discussions with the hon. Deputy Minister and she must have pleaded for these 4000 employees. The State Government is unable to pay back the amount which they took from the Centre. I am told that this amount was paid as a sort of subsidy and my State Government would never have imagined that ultimately the subsidy will be converted into a loan and it would be realised from them.

Sir, I do not hold any brief for the Chief Minister of my State. But surely, as a citizen of my State I must say that they are unable to pay this amount, because if they pay this amount they will have to realise this amount by increasing the rent which is already more than the capacity. They have been increasing the rent from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and for a two-rooom tenement from Rs. 15 to Rs. 21 or Rs. 17-8-0 in certain cases. So I would plead that as long as quarters are not constructed for the employees of the Defence Department and the other Central Government and State Government employees in Kanpur where there is an acute shortage of accommodation, the hon. Minister should see that those workers are not evicted. After all, they are also serving in industries. It should not be a disqualification for an industrial worker if he serves in the public sector. Sir, this Government which is said to be moving towards socialism must consider the State Government employees, the Central Government employees and the employees who are working in the private sector in the same light.

My next point is about slum clearance. I am happy—when Shri Ashoke Sen's report was discussed in this House we came to know of it—that Kanpur has also been declared as one of the worst slum areas. Sir, I was hearing the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister. He said that when slums are being cleared, when any decision is being taken to have the slums cleared up and new buildings constructed, the difficulty that arises is that the slum dwellers do not like to move. It is true. I have experience of it in Kanpur itself. But what is the idea behind it? Do you think that the slum dwellers want to live in those slums only? Do they not want to go to good houses where they can have better light and air? Sir, they are not interested in continuing in the slums. I may remind this House that when the hon. Prime Minister visited Kanpur in 1955—I speak subject to correction—to inaugurate the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, he visited some of the slums and said that the slum dwellers must burn those houses. Sir, they have not the same power that the Prime Minister has, otherwise they would have really burnt those houses. So it is only due to the good wishes and the blessings of the Prime Minister that these houses were constructed.

Now, when a particular area is acquired under the slum clearance scheme, the slum dweller puts us a poignant question. He asks: "What is our guarantee? Do we get some houses here in this area? Do we get compensation for the small land that we possess today?" Sir, betterment charges are paid. You can imagine that in 1930 or 1935 or even before

that in 1920 some ordinary mistri in a factory or some worker in a factory might have purchased a plot of land at eight annas a square yard. Today the value of the same land must be Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 or at least Rs. 5. Do you want to pay them at the 1920, 1930 or even 1935 rate? It will not be doing justice to these men if it is decided like that. If the people residing in these slum areas are assured that they will be paid proper compensation, that they will be given accommodation in the houses which will be built in those areas, I am sure this question can be solved. I have brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that if these two things are taken into account while acquiring land under the slum clearance scheme the problem can be solved. I hope this will be done.

Two things were brought out in the report of Shri Ashoke Sen. One was about the long-term proposals and the other about the short-term proposals. About the short-term proposals, Sir, you will be surprised to know that even now just to get a bucket of water a man has to stand in a long queue. You can imagine how people can increase production, how people can work efficiently in their factories if for a mere bucket of water they have to wait for long hours from six in the morning. Same is the case with community latrines. Community latrines in the slum areas are a nuisance. It is a slur on our society. These latrines have no doors. There is no privacy for the people using these latrines. Sir, I talk from my experience and I talk on behalf of those slum dwellers whom I have the privilege to represent. The long-term proposals might take some time, but the short-term measures like fixing of a tap, provision of a tubewell or construction of certain small lavatories with flush system can be done with the amount that has been granted under this particular scheme.

Then I come to the proposal for constructing a janata hotel in Delhi. I was extremely happy when I came to know that a hotel called "Janata Hotel" will be constructed in Delhi. We have seen the Ashoka Hotel. We have seen the Janpath Hotel. Now we will see the Janata Hotel, which I am sure will not be as luxurious as the Ashoka Hotel or the Janpath Hotel. But when the Janata Hotel is constructed on a site near Minto Road the janata of that particular area is being affected.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** They will be given alternative accommodation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** About 40 families I am told have been given eviction notices. I do not know why some people should be evicted. Is there shortage of land in Delhi due to which some quarters belonging to class III and class IV servants have to be demolished so that a Janta Hotel can be constructed? Moreover, a question has been raised by the residents of that place. They have said that the hotel atmosphere near family quarters is not good. I do not know whether in this hotel also there will be Rock 'n' Roll dances.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** No.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** If it is a Janata Hotel there may be Bharata Natyam. But still, I am only reminding this House and the hon. Minister that a hotel of this kind should not be situated in those areas which are inhabited by class III and class IV employees. The hotel may be constructed, but not at the cost of these people, not by carrying out the eviction of these people.

Speaking of quarters, Sir, I must say that there is no verandah provided for class IV quarters. It is only a one-room tenement, whether it is Seva Nagar or other areas or the Harijan colonies at Bhopal. I would only say that the new quarters which are being constructed should not be less than two rooms. A decision has been taken by the Defence Ministry. I hope a decision will be taken by certain other ministries that at least two-room tenements with a verandah

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

should be constructed for these people. At least that much accommodation should be there for a family consisting of wife and two legitimate chidren (*Interruption*). That is the definition for a family in our country. They say "legitimate children". It is written in the books.

Then I come to the question of inspection of stores. This question was raised by my hon. friend Shri Tangamani. I want to know whether it is a fact that 90 lbs. of rail anchors manufactured by Messrs. Singh Engineering Works, Kanpur for the Southern Railway have been found defective after testing by the Railways and the Director, Alipore Test House, Calcutta. I want to know whether it is also a fact that these anchors were previously passed by the Deputy Director of Inspection, Kanpur. Sir, I talk of Messrs. Singh Engineering Works because they are notoriously known in Kanpur having good relations with everyone. I am apprehensive of certain things. If these anchors were passed by the Deputy Director of Inspection in Kanpur and ultimately found to be defective by the Alipore Test House, I am sorry that something is very wrong. My question is only this: I do not impute any motive to any officers, and I rather like them, but if these things were found defective, why were not the defects pointed out? My submission is that when the officers deal with this particular firm, they should deal with it very carefully. Otherwise, the officers will be in trouble. This is a caution and a warning to the officers who are there.

About horticulture, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for taking up the whole thing in his hands and I hope that he will effect the promotions that are due here. About the Hindustan Housing Factory, I may point out that the people there are still working on daily rates of pay. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the question of converting the daily rates of pay into monthly rates of pay.

Now, about certain quarters in Delhi the occupants were evicted from those quarters which were declared in 1954 as not fit for habitation. I want to know whether the quarters have become habitable now, and, if so, what is the reason for not restoring those quarters to the people who were then evicted?

**श्री बाल्मीकी** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार चल रहा है। मैं किसी कार्यवश कल इस सदन में उपस्थित न हो सका, किन्तु आज मैं उन के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं।

इस मंत्रालय के सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में जो भ्रष्टाचार का समावेश हो रहा है, उस को दूर करने के लिये जो प्रयत्न किये गये हैं और सतर्कता यूनिट ने जिस तीव्रता से कार्य किया है, उस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। जिस दिन से वह इस मंत्रालय में आये हैं, उसी दिन से उन के मस्तिष्क में भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के बारे में एक प्रकार की बेचैनी रही है। जिन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार के गहरे भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप रहे हैं, उन के विरुद्ध जो कार्यवाहियां की गई हैं, उन से हमें यह उम्मीद होती है कि हमारा यह मंत्रालय भ्रष्टाचार के दोष से पवित्र हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि ठेकेदारी प्रणाली को, जो इस अवस्था की और इस भ्रष्टाचार की एक जड़ है, दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं, जबकि पिछले वर्षों में बराबर यह सवाल उठाया जाता रहा है कि ठेकेदार, चाहे वह कर्मचारियों को लाने वाला ठेकेदार हों, या निर्माण की योजनाओं को हाथ में लेने वाला ठेकेदार हों, जड़ होता है भ्रष्टाचार को फैलाने का और अधिकारी और दूसरे कर्मचारी उन से लाभ उठाते हैं। वे मजदूरों को पूरी मजदूरी भी नहीं देते। मैं माननीय

मंत्री जी को निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ठेकेदारी सिस्टम को, जो इस मंत्रालय में एक रूप से विद्यमान है, ज़ोर से दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये ।

अभी मैं ने भ्रष्टाचार की बात की, लेकिन आप जानते होंगे कि नई दिल्ली में धरती के नीचे नीचे पानी फैल रहा है । तूफान या जल-प्रलय क्या है कि वह केवल मनुष्य का पाप है । इस स्थिति की जांच के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई । पम्प के ज़रिये भले ही आप पानी को फैंकते रहें, लेकिन नीचे ही नीचे जिस प्रकार से पानी जड़ में बैठता है, उसी प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार भी फैलता है और जड़ में बैठता है । जहां सरकार उस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करती है, वहां इस और भी ध्यान देना चाहिये । सब-सायल वाटर के बारे में जो प्रतिवेदन हमारे सामने आया है, उस को मैं ने पढ़ा है, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि सारे देश में जाने के बाद मैं इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा हूं कि यह सिस्टम इतना डिफ़ैक्टिव और खराब है कि हमें उन इंजीनियर्स और आर्किटेक्टस के मस्तिष्क पर दया आती है कि वे किस प्रकार हमारे निर्माण के कार्यों को ले कर चलना चाहते हैं । ज़रा सी वर्षा में घुटनों से ऊपर, तांगड़ी से ऊपर पानी चला जाता है । जिस जगह अनता होटल बनाया जा रहा है, पिछली वर्षा में मैं वहां सामने था । मैं ने देखा कि पानी उल्टा बह रहा था, जिस की वजह थी ड्रेनेज सिस्टम की खराबी । सरकार उस खराबी को किस प्रकार दूर करना चाहती है, माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें ।

जहां तक इस विभाग के कर्मचारियों की अवस्था का प्रश्न है, वह अब भी शोचनीय है । उन को कल्याणकारी सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं । उन को सिक्योरिटी आफ़ सर्विस की सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं । उन के साथ व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं होता है, विशेष कर क्लास फ़ोर के लोगों और वर्क-चार्ज्ड स्टाफ़ के लोगों के साथ । मैं चाहूंगा कि उन को वे सुविधायें, नौकरी की सुरक्षा की सुविधायें और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की सुविधायें प्राप्त हों और उन के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार हो । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

वर्क-चार्ज्ड स्टाफ़ को रेगुलर करने के लिये कुछ प्रयत्न किये गये हैं, लेकिन वे धीरे धीरे किये गये हैं । यह अच्छा नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि वर्क-चार्ज्ड स्टाफ़ के लोगों को यह उम्मीद नहीं होती कि हमारी नौकरी ठीक चलेगी या नहीं । उन को हर समय यह डर रहता है कि हम किसी भी समय निकाल कर फैंक दिये जायेंगे । जहां उन को रेगुलर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, वहां नई सर्विस के रूप में उन को रेगुलर किया जा रहा है और उन लोगों की पंद्रह पंद्रह, बीस बीस साल की सर्विस भी इन्क्लूड नहीं की जाती है । इन अनियमितताओं और डिसपैरिटीज़ की ओर, जो बढ़ती जा रही है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

जहां तक स्वीपर्ज़ स्टाफ़ का सम्बन्ध है, उन के लिये रहने के क्वार्टरों का प्रबन्ध नहीं है । वे ज्यादातर वर्क-चार्ज्ड स्टाफ़ में हैं । उन को कैसे रेगुलर बनाया जाये, इस पर विचार करना चाहिये । उन में से काफ़ी लोगों को अभी पिछले एक आध साल में, और कुछ महीनों में भी, निकाला गया है । उन में चौदह से बीस साल तक की सर्विस के लोग हैं । सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि कुछ लोग सब-डिविज़न में काम करते हैं, कुछ डिविज़न में काम करते हैं, कुछ बड़े विभाग में काम करते हैं । इस प्रकार उन की सर्विस की कोई गारण्टी नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि उन की कैटेगरी निर्धारित हो, सब-डिविज़न को छोड़ कर, डिविज़न को छोड़ कर, एक डिपार्टमेंट के आधार पर उन की सर्विस पक्की की जाये ।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

डायरेक्ट्रेट आफ स्टेट्स के बारे में मुझे विशेष शिकायत है और यह बात अवश्य है कि उस का कार्य यकीनी तौर से असंतोष-जनक है। वह एकामोडेशन दे नहीं पाता है और बहुत सी डिमांड्स उस के सामने रहती हैं। जो अलाटमेंट होती है, वह धीरे-धीरे, देरी से, समझदारी से नहीं, फ़ेवरटिज्म और नेपाटिज्म के आधार पर होती है। वहां पर हल्के हल्के, बहुत ज्यादा नहीं, डिक्टेटरशिप भी आ रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी खतों का जवाब दे देते हैं, लेकिन पिछले वर्षों में डायरेक्ट्रेट आफ़ एस्टेट्स को अगर कोई पत्र भेजा जाता है, तो उस का जवाब नदारद होता है। सबलैटिंग भी होता है, लेकिन न उस का सब से बड़ा दोष डायरेक्ट्रेट आफ़ एस्टेट्स के ऊपर है। चोर वहां भी बसते हैं। उन के आधार पर सबलेटिंग चलती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि विशेष प्रकार से डायरेक्ट्रेट आफ एस्टेट्स को शुद्ध करने की आवश्यकता है।

यही बात नहीं, बल्कि वहां इस प्रकार के अधिकारी बैठे हैं—मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि इस प्रकार के असिस्टेंट एस्टेट आफ़िसर्ज भी हैं, जिन के बारे में कोई व्यक्तिगत शिकायत नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी डर नहीं है कि उन की वाणी में अश्लीलता होती है, गन्दी भाषा होती है। वे नहीं जानते कि कोई क्लास फ़ोर का आदमी है, हरिजन है, उस के साथ व्यवहारिकता की दृष्टि से किस प्रकार बात-चीत की जाये। मैं व्यक्तिगत बातें नहीं उठाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, लेकिन डिस-क्रिमिनेशन डायरेक्टर आफ एस्टेट्स में होता है। क्लास फोर को जब एलाटमेंट किया जाता है, उस वक्त होता है। इस प्रकार का जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन बरता जाता है वह बन्द होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ जिस अश्लील भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है, वह भी नहीं होना चाहिये। इस ओर आप को सविशेष जागरूक रहने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि चाहे क्लास थ्री के कर्मचारी हों और चाहे क्लास फोर के हों, उन को अधिक से अधिक एकोमोडेशन देने का प्रयत्न आप की तरफ से होना चाहिये। जहां और हाउसिंग के बारे में प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं, वहां इन लोगों के लिये क्वार्टर्स बनाने के बारे में जो धीरे धीरे प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, ये तेज होने चाहियें। जब एकामो-डेशन ठीक तरह से न दिये जाने की बात आती है तो मेरा ध्यान सविशेष क्लास थ्री और क्लास फोर की तरफ जाता है। उन के लिये जो प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, वे ठीक प्रकार से नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। उन के लिये अधिक से अधिक रहने का, आवास का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये और क्वार्टर्ज उन को आसानी से मिल सकें, इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

आवास का प्रश्न है यह बड़ा ही विशाल है, बड़ा ही भयंकर प्रश्न है। मैं जानता हूं कि इस बारे में आप ने प्रयत्न किये हैं और उस ओर हम सब का ध्यान भी गया है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी आवास का प्रश्न हल नहीं हो पा रहा है और इस को जल्दी हल किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश में विकास की योजनायें चल रही हैं आर्थिक विकास की योजनायें चल रही हैं और वे एक प्रकार से वैभव और ऐश्वर्य की योजनायें हैं। वैभव और ऐश्वर्य आदमी की शक्ल से दिखाई देता है, यह ठीक है। दूसरी ओर बड़े साथी इस को मंजूर करें या न करें लेकिन यह सच है कि जो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चल रही हैं, आर्थिक विकास के जो प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं, उन के फलस्वरूप हल्के हल्के हमारे चेहरों

पर रौनक आने लग गई है और सम्पन्नता दिखाई देने लग गई है। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि लोगों के पास आज रहने के लिये अच्छे मकान नहीं हैं, खाने के लिये अच्छा अन्न नहीं है, पहनने के लिये वस्त्र नहीं हैं, जीवन में नित्य-प्रति की असुविधायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, दुनिया भर की आवश्यकता की वस्तुएं नहीं मिलती हैं। आदमी का वैभव, आदमी का ऐश्वर्य उस के मकान से दिखाई देता है। उस दिशा में आप प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि नहीं कर रहे हैं। सविशेष जहां पर भी थोड़े थोड़े हल्के हल्के मकान आप ने बनाये हैं, वे सभी शहरों के अंदर ही बनाये हैं। नगरों के चारों ओर ही बनाये हैं। चारों तरफ जब हम निगाह डालते हैं तो पाते हैं कि शहरों के अन्दर ही या आस पास ही आपके प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं और ग्रामों की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। यह हमारी नीति है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर ग्रामीकरण हो और उसकी ओर हमें चाहिये कि हम विशेष ध्यान दें। यह जरूर है कि जिस प्रकार से आज ग्राम फैले हुए हैं वे बड़ा ही घिनौना दृश्य उपस्थित करते हैं, बिल्कुल भी अच्छे नहीं हैं और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उनके रूप को बदला जाए। इसी सदन के पिछले मेम्बर तथा हमारे नेता माननीय पुरुषोत्तम दास जी टंडन ने यह प्रश्न उठाया था और इसको माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखा था और कहा था कि गांवों को इस प्रकार से फैलाया जाये कि खेतों पर उनके मकान हों, वाटिका गृह योजना चालू की जाएं। उस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आप को चाहिये कि गांवों के रूप को आप बदलें। आपने गांवों के लिए केवल पांच करोड़ रुपया ही रखा है जो कि बहुत कम है। उदयपुर में हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी अगर वहां पर यह रिकोमेंडेशन हुई थी कि जो रकम आवास के लिये रखी गई है उसको बढ़ा कर १०-१२ करोड़ कर दिया जाये। यह बात आप जानते हैं कि सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये जब कुल आवास योजनाओं इत्यादि के लिये रखे गये हैं तो उसमें केवल १५-१६ करोड़ रुपया आवास के लिए रखना क्या ठीक है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देहातों के लिये रखा जाए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान उधर दिया जाए। यही नहीं बल्कि ग्रामों में स्वच्छता लाने के लिये नाली खरंजों के लिये अलग धन निर्धारित होना चाहिये।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें।

**श्री बाल्मीकी** : अभी पन्द्रह मिनट नहीं हुए हैं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस बात को माननीय सदस्य मुझ पर छोड़ दें। दो मिनट वह और ले सकते हैं।

**श्री बाल्मीकी** : चूंकि आप चाहते हैं कि दो मिनट में मैं खत्म कर दूं इस वास्ते मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा।

गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने का प्रश्न यहां सदन में आया है। झोंपड़ियों को हटाने का प्रश्न भी उपस्थित हुआ है। जहां तक इनका प्रश्न है देश के अन्दर गन्दी बस्तियां झोंपड़ों में मुझे कोई भेद प्रतीत नहीं होता है। इसके बारे में जो अनियमिततायें बरती जा रही हैं और खास तौर पर गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है उस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि यह ज्यादती बन्द हो। उनको किसी प्रकार की सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं, पीने के पानी की सुविधायें, यूरीनल, लैट्रीन्ज या टट्टियों की सुविधायें तथा दूसरी सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं। जब आप झोंपड़ियों आदि को गिराते हैं,

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

तो एक प्रकार से हमला करते हैं । फैक्ट्री रोड पर तथा दूसरी जगहों पर झोंपड़ियों को जब गिराया जाता है तो ऐसा मालूम होता था कि जैसे मैडीवल पीरियड या मध्य कालीन हमला हुआ करता था वैसा ही हमला आज हो रहा है । आप अवश्य झोंपड़ियों को गिरायें, उनको हटायें लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ उनके लिये स्वच्छ वातावरण तैयार करें, सुन्दर आवास की सुविधायें उनको देने का प्रयत्न करें, उनको आलटरनेटिव एकामोडेशन दें, कम्पेसेशन दें तथा जो उनकी दूसरी आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनको पूरा करें। यह उत्तरदायित्व सरकार का है ।

अब मैं भंगियों के आवास के प्रश्न पर आता हूं । वह भी बहुत बड़ा भयंकर प्रश्न है । आज भी इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । हमारी जो राज्य सरकारें हैं वे न ग्रामों में रहने वालों के प्रश्न के बारे में और न ही दूसरी योजनाओं के बारे में कोई पग उठाती हैं, वे बिल्कुल उदासीन हैं और बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी अपना अंकुश जरा तेज करें, जरा कड़ा करें । समाज के इन गिरे हुए लोगों की तरफ ध्यान जाना बहुत आवश्यक है । भंगियों के लिये आवास योजनाओं के बारे में हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ्रेंस में बराबर रिकोमेंडेशन की जाती रही हैं लेकिन वह काम आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है और इसका कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकारें उधर ध्यान नहीं देती हैं, उनकी ओर से उदासीन हैं । साथ ही साथ हमारी जो म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज हैं या जो कारपोरेशंज हैं, वे भी इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती हैं । लो-इन्कम ग्रुप या गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की योजनाओं के अधीन भी काम आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है । दिल्ली को ही लीजिये । यहां पर आज भी भंगियों की वही पुरानी बस्तियां हैं और कोई नई बस्तियां कायम नहीं की गई हैं ना ही उन बस्तियों में कोई सुधार हो पाया है । मैं खास तौर पर भंगियों की बात कहता हूं । उनके तथा दूसरे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनके मकान केवल बैरांडे वाले नहीं होने चाहियें, एक कोठरी वाले नहीं होने चाहियें बल्कि दो कोठरी वाले मकान उनको मिलने चाहियें । उनमें नलों की, पानी की और लैट्रिज या नालियों की विशेष तौर पर सुविधा उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये । मैं सारे देश में घूमा हूं और जहां कहीं भी मैं गया हूं मैंने पाया है कि इनके मकान डम्पिंग ग्राउंड्स के पास हैं, लैट्रिंज के पास हैं, मैला डिपोज़ के पास हैं । उनके जो मकान हों वे स्वच्छ जगहों पर होने चाहियें । इसके बारे में रिकोमेंडेशन आपकी है मगर राज्य सरकारों ने उस ओर ध्यान नही दिया है, म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कारपोरेशन ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है । मैं राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि भंगियों की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये वे आगे बढ़ें और इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें । यह समस्या राष्ट्रीय आधार पर हल होनी चाहिये ।

**Shri Punnoose:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I just want to place one important point before the House. It will be agreed on all hands that we are having a very acute housing problem. The more serious aspect of it is, in spite of our best efforts—I also agree that this Ministry has tried to do its best to solve this problem—that problem is growing year after year. That is not the fault of the Ministry. In that context, I want to place a proposal before the Ministry for consideration and acceptance as early as possible, if not here on the floor of the House today.

One of the very important steps that the Government have taken is the low income group housing loan. That loan is given to those who have got an income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 a year. That means, they belong to the middle section of our people. That loan has

to be repaid within a maximum period of 30 years. I understand that Government charge interest from the man who takes the loan at the rate of 5 per cent. The result is, a man who takes a loan of Rs. 6000 will have to pay a little more than Rs. 16,000. How does this help?

I know several cases where people driven by necessity or the modern urge to live in a nice little house, walk into this and cannot get out of it, because it is a load that is going to be there for more than a generation. It is argued that this loan is given on a no profit no loss basis. There is no profit about it; I agree. But is it not time for us to consider whether Government should not bear a certain amount of loss in this case? When foreign Governments can give us loans at 2½ per cent. interest on the consideration that we are backward, are we not to show some amount of latitude to the poorer sections of our people, especially when the housing problem is so acute? I think that this 30 years' limit should be reduced to 25 or 20 years. I do not think people will grudge it very much. But there is no justification, either financial or moral or social, to exact or extract five per cent interest from them. We can never charge more than 2½ per cent. and, under no conditions, could the Government realise more than Rs. 12,000 from those who take Rs. 8,000. It is a matter of social policy. I know the Minister cannot just get up and agree to it. He has to consider this. If that is done, it will help in a large way in the solution of the housing problem. Even if it cannot be solved, its acuteness can be reduced in this way.

The hon. Minister was then referring to the industrial housing scheme. He pointed out that there is a rule that the worker has to be put up within two miles of the factory, and that is bringing in so much of trouble. He will agree with me that the difficulties of the workers are genuine. They want a place near the factory, probably in the town, so that without much additional expenditure they can carry on. I hope the Minister will appreciate that point. What are the government going to do? Government must examine why the workers do not like to go to some of the colonies. Possibly, it may be the absence of a market. In that case, Government should establish a market there. All these questions must be taken up from State to State and place to place and there must be co-operation between the Government, employer and employees in this regard. It is only this way that the matter can be expedited.

There is another difficulty, especially in backward States like mine. The management seriously think: why should we spend the money if we can avoid it? They feel that, at least, they can postpone it. Therefore, there must be some organisation through which each industry or each factory may be taken up for housing. The necessity for housing for particular areas, industries or factories may be discussed and decided and then some kind of compulsion may be brought on the management to make use of these loans. The housing problem has to be tackled much more earnestly because, whatever development we may register in other fields, unless we make considerable progress in this field, the vast masses of the people will not feel the impact of the progress.

**Shri N. B. Maiti** (Ghatal): I have been listening to the speeches of hon. Members yesterday and today. I find that several criticisms have been made regarding the working of the Ministry and they are severe criticism. It is easy to pick holes here and there and it is not difficult to find such holes, but when we consider and take the Ministry as a whole unit, we find that the Ministry has worked within its limits as best as it could.

Sir, there are three departments under the Ministry, namely, Works,

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

Housing and Supply. The Works Department, which is run by the C.P.W.D., is a department which has its activities throughout the whole country. I find it builds houses not only in Delhi and New Delhi but in far-flung parts of the country such as N.E.F.A. and Naga Hills and Tuensang district, where lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being spent. It must be said to the credit of the C.P.W.D. that they are finishing these works to the satisfaction generally of the people and the authorities concerned.

It is a very strange irony in our country that we often find thieves and robbers everywhere in the country. We do not praise where praise is due. We brush the picture all through with as grim and dark colour as we can find. That is rather very injurious and harmful to the proper growth and proper development of the country. It dampens the spirit of those workers who try to do better and try to do to the best of their ability. Of course, there may be black sheep, there may be some dishonest men here and there, as they are everywhere. But, should we, therefore, condemn all the persons that we meet? Therefore, when we sit here and speak from the Parliament, from the housetop so to say, we must have some caution as to what we say.

I am glad that the Ministry has set up an organisation called the National Building Construction Corporation for the purpose of getting works done. It would be good if the work of the contractors could be eliminated as far as possible, through this Organisation. I hope it will succeed.

Then, much has been said about providing office and housing accommodation for every kind of worker under the Union Government. For decades that work was lagging behind the schedule. I believe the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry has taken up this work in right earnest. But even if they take up the work in right earnest, it is difficult to fulfil all the works. They have got to be fulfilled, of course, in course of time, in the way in which we want to get these things done. But it must take some time. I am happy that the Minister in charge of the Ministry is keen on this point. If we take the figures from year to year and compare them, we find that every year there has been some progress in the matter of providing accommodation for offices and for living purposes. I hope that this will proceed as quickly as possible.

**14 hrs.**

Much has been said about the working of the Ashoka Hotel. My hon. friend, Shri Tariq criticised it to a rather bitter extent. The hon. Deputy Minister has replied to the charges. I do not think that if some military or ex-military officer or some ex-servicemen are employed there it is a thing that has to got to be condemned. The material thing is whether the organisation is working to the satisfaction of the customers and also whether it is a paying proposition. Taking those things in view I find that it is progressing. It is really a heartening thing to know from the literature that has been given that it is paying its old debts. The liabilities are becoming less and less and there has been some profit. Therefore it is working rather satisfactorily.

Of course, here I may point out one thing to the Ministry and to the authorities of the Hotel. As one of my hon. friends said yesterday, some sort of a food which is not liked in India is supplied there. I want to know whether it is correct or right.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Yes, it is correct.

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** In my view there is some anomaly between the name that the hotel bears and the food that

is supplied. I do not suggest that there should be no non-vegetarian food, but I do suggest that what the majority of Indians do not like should not be provided in that hotel, if that is possible.

**An Hon. Member:** What will the minority do?

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** The minority takes these. They will have sufficient courtesy or sense of decency not to insist upon food which the majority of the people of India.....

**An Hon. Member:** Not the majority but an overwhelming majority.

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** ....which the overwhelming majority of the people of India does not like. I need not dilate upon this matter. India has a unique position in the international sphere by its policy of nonalignment. Even though the two parties may not like this, it has made some headway. If that is sb, will it be such a very bad thing that the whole Hotel will come to rack and ruin if we do not provide or offer this kind of food? I do not think so. However, that is my personal view.

Then, regarding the housing problem, I believe during the course of the last few years much progress has been mado in regard to various schemes. On one point some of my hon. friends have spoken much, namely, on the village housing project scheme. I need not add anything more to that. I am glad that in the last Housing Ministers' Conference the proposal was accepted unanimously that the provision made in the Third Five-Year Plan for the village housing project scheme should be doubled, that is, the amount should be increased by raising it to about Rs. 30 crores. I hope the Planning Commission would pay proper attention to it and would remove the plank on which many of us, Members of Parliament, do stand and speak as much as we can, not to the bitter end. I need not say that villages constitute a larger portion of our country and that the village people also should get some better treatment than they are getting now. I hope that in the working of the village housing project scheme some changes will be brought about so as to give more satisfaction to a greater number of people.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** In one or two minutes I shall finish, Sir.

In regard to supply, I am very happy that more and more indigenous materials are being purchased and procured by the Supply Department so that the industry of the country may get a proper share in development. I hope that some of the indigenous industries, particularly, *khadi*, will get far greater encouragement at the hands of the Ministry.

With these words, I support the Demands made by the Ministry.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The hon. Minister.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry, I cannot accommodate others.

There is one thing which I would like to say before the hon. Minister begins. I find that ten hon. Members in all, besides the hon. Deputy Minister, have spoken on these Demands. They are Sarvashri Tagamani, P. R. Patel, Mohan Swarup, A. M. Tariq, Jagdish Awasthi, M. B. Thakore, S. M. Banerjee, Balmiki, Punnoose and N. B. Maiti. Out of them I find that Sarvashri Tangamani, Jagdish Awasthi and Maiti, who has just spoken, are here. Three hon. Members out of ten are here and seven have gone away. I have been noticing that as soon as an hon. Member flinishes his speech, he just tries to go away at once. In certain cases I have found that the hon. Member does not show

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

as much respect as I shall now take up to resume his seat after he has finished his speech. He just picks up his papers when his speech is finished and goes away as if he is on a public platform. This is a practice which should never be encouraged. We should show some respect to the House. At least, the hon. Members should resume their seats when they have finished their speeches. Even that courtesy is not shown. When the hon. Members are not anxious, I should say, to hear the reply, how can they expect the hon. Ministers to give them so much attention? Often, a complaint is made when the hon. Minister is not present that the hon. Minister is absent or he is not attending or he is talking to somebody else. But here we find that hon. Members do not remain after making their speeches. They are only interested in saying what they like but not in hearing the reply. Now, the hon. Minister.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक मिनट में एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** अब तो वक्त नहीं है ।

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : मैं केवल एक मिनट में अपनी बात निवेदन कर दूंगा ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : चाहे मैं इजाजत न भी दूं तब भी आप बोलेंगे ?

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : मैं आपकी इजाजत लेकर ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : लेकिन आपने तो बोलना शुरू कर दिया ।

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : मंत्री महोदय अवश्य इस पर विचार करेंगे कि क्या गांधीवादी सरकार के तत्वावधान में चलने वाले अशोका होटल में गोमांस का परोसा जाना उचित है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय सदस्य से मैं यह भी कह दूं कि उनको बोलने के लिये मैंने इसलिये नहीं बुलाया कि वह भी अगले दिन स्पीच खत्म करके उसी वक्त चले गये थे ।

**Shr K. C. Reddy:** I have listened with keen attention to the several hon. Members who are participated in the debate. They have raised several issues, and have made many points. My colleague the Deputy Minister has already covered several departments under the charge of this Ministry, and he has also answered some points made by some of the hon. Members.

While I am very grateful for the complimentary references made to the working of this Ministry by some hon. Members, I have also taken note of the criticisms that have been levelled against certain aspects of the working of this Ministry. I should like to assure the hon. Members who have made such criticisms that we shall note them, profit by them and see what could be done, wherever possible, to meet those points of criticism.

Another preliminary matter that I would like to mention is this. I find from the notes that I have taken that hundreds of points have been made by hon. Members, most of them being minor points; of course, some of them are very major, and I find that it will be physically impossible for me to refer to even a major part of them. At the same time, I would like to say that much of the information that has been asked by some hon. Members in the course of their speeches has already been made available to them in the course of answering several questions on the floor of this House or on other appropriate occasions. So, I hope I shall not be misunderstood if I do not make use of this occasion to give the very same information that we have provided to this House on several earlier occasions.

I shall now take up certain subjects and refer very briefly to certain

major aspects of those subjects. In respect of housing, it has been pointed out by and large that the progress that has been made in the administration of the various schemes under the control of this Ministry has been satisfactory more or less. In this connection, I would like to point out that as against the Plan allocation of Rs. 84 crores, on the basis of reappraisal, the total expenditure on various housing schemes, including those that have been newly introduced by the Ministry, namely what are called non-Plan schemes, is about Rs. 90 crores. It is no doubt true that so far as the Plan allocations are concerned, as against Rs. 84 crores, there has been a shortfall, but if we take the overall result into consideration, it is my submission that the amount that has been spent on housing by this Ministry has been larger than what was contemplated at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. Also, I would like to make use of this occasion to point out that as against the growing need for more and more housing in the country, we should not get away with the impression that what is being spent by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is the only amount that is being spent for housing in our country. I think I have made this clear on a previous occasion, but I would like to refer to it very briefly once again.

There are several other Ministries which are engaged in this important task of providing houses for their employees, such as the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and, I think, even the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and the Ministry of Rehabilitation; in addition to these various Ministries, there are several State organisations also, such as the State corporations and companies which have got housing schemes, and which have taken up those schemes and have implemented them. It should also be remembered that even the State Governments have got their own housing schemes. In addition to all this effort by the State Governments and other corporations like those in the public sector, the private sector also has played a very major part and should play a very important part in the provision of more and more houses in the country.

On a rought calculation, it has been found that during the Second Five Year Plan, round about Rs. 1000 crores have been invested on housing in our country. During the Third Five Year Plan, a rough estimate is that about Rs. 1,200 crores will be invested for housing in the country as a whole. I am just mentioning this only to point out that quite a sizable effort is being made in this respect of this very important developmental activity. I am conecious at the same time that there is great need for much more dynamic effort in this direction.

**Shri Ranga:** There is greater need to make coal, cement and other commodities available.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I shall come to that.

Various Members have suggested that the allocations for housing during the Second Plan have to be appreciably increased, particularly, regarding rural housing. Several Members have spoken about the utterly deplorable condition of rural housing in our country and the need for making a very much larger amount available for rural housing in the Third Plan. My colleague has referred to certain aspects of the rural housing problem. I would only like to point out that it is recognised that it is a very stupendous problem in our country. On a rough calculation, even if 50 million houses are not to be rebuilt completely or repaired, and even if it be a much smaller number than that, the investment that would be necessary in order to meet the colossal demand that there is in the country in the rural areas, will come to

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

about Rs. 3,000 crores to Rs. 4,000 crores, on the basis of about Rs. 1000 or Rs. 15,000 per house. Where are we to find all this money from? That is a very important question. That is why we have to keep in mind the resources position, the priorities that we have to accord, what we can do at any point of time, and what the proper perspective should be with which we have to look at this important problem.

That is why what has now been introduced by this Ministry in respect of rural housing, namely what is called as the Village Housing Project Scheme is, if I may say so, more or less a pilot project; it is not supposed to be a very ambitious project to cover a wide area in our country or to meet the maximum or the major part of the demands of the country in this direction. It is only a pilot project, and it is not intended to be the final thing. The principle is one of aided self-help. Ultimately, the economic strength of the villagers has to be increased. All the various developmental activities that are going on in the country as a result of our Plan programmes must result in increasing the economic strength and in increasing the income of the rural population, and as a result of this, they will be able to plough back the income that they derive thereby, or some portion of it, into this very important house-building activity. That is the only way in which we have to solve this problem ultimately on a very satisfactory basis.

Then, it has been said that even the meagre allocation that has been made for housing has not been fully made use of. It has to be remembered that this village housing project scheme was introduced only about three and a half years ago, and the first two years were taken up more or less in completing the preliminaries. The various State Governments were very busy at this task, and that explains why during the first two or two and a half years after the introduction of the scheme, only about Rs. 180 lakhs to Rs. 190 lakhs were made use of by the various State Governments, but in the current year, it is heartening to see that about Rs. 180 lakhs have been drawn, that is to say as much as what was drawn during the previous two and a half years. I have every reason to believe that during the coming years the scale of utilisation by the State Governments for this village housing scheme will be much higher and on a much more satisfactory basis.

It is in this context that I would like to point out that it is not so much the defects in the scheme—there may be defects in the scheme and it may be susceptible of further improvement—that are responsible for the slow progress of the scheme and inadequate utilisation of funds under the scheme by some State Governments. What explains the fact that some States have done exceedingly well? For example, the Rajasthan Government was allotted 200 villages; but it has selected 250. Then again take the Orissa Government, the UP Government and the Mysore Government. These Governments have asked for larger allocations than were provided for in the plan and have asked permission from our Ministry to select more villages than they were authorised to select according to the scheme. It only shows that they have been more earnest and more enthusiastic about it than perhaps some other State Governments. I do not want to criticise the other State Governments who have not made similar use of these allocations; they might have had their own difficulties and are now trying to overcome them and show better results in the years ahead of us.

In this connection, the question has been raised as to how it is that no subsidy is given in respect of rural housing whereas it is given to industrial housing, slum clearance and some

other schemes of that kind. The difficulty has been explained by my hon. colleague and I do not want to cover the same ground over again. I would however like to point out that we are trying our very best to see if we cannot introduce an element of subsidy in this scheme, but I am not quite sure what the result of our efforts will be. As I said earlier, it is a question for the Planning Commission to decide in the first instance. The question of resources and all those things will have to be looked into before a final decision could be arrived at in this very important matter.

At the same time, I would mention that it is not as if there is no subsidy element at all in any of the schemes that are in the field for rural housing. I would cite, for example, the grants that are contemplated by the Ministry of Home Affairs for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. There is an element of subsidy in housing schemes relating to them. Then there is the scheme of the Commerce and Industry Ministry for providing houses in villages for weavers. I think there is an element of subsidy there also. Then again, under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, there is a scheme for housing of agricultural labourers, about whom an hon. Member, Shri Patil, spoke the other day. There is a scheme under which they have to be settled on some land; there are some other aspects of the scheme. There also an element of subsidy is there for the houses that would be put up for the agricultural labourers.

So though the village housing scheme this Ministry is administering does not contain an element of subsidy, the other schemes that are intended for the benefit of the rural areas do contin an element of subsidy. As I said, with regard to the village housing project itself, we shall try and see if we cannot provide an element of subsidy, but I am not quite sure whether our efforts will be successful.

**Shri Ranga:** It was in this context that earlier I interrupted and asked whether instead of getting the houses constructed through the State Governments with the help of contractors, it would not be better to make the subsidy to the agricultural workers to construct the houses themselves.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** It was clearly pointed out that the houses being built in the rural areas are being built by the villagers themselves on their own. The question of the State Government or the CPWD or some other agency coming into the picture to construct the houses does not arise. We have considered the question of subsidy, whether we can give it in the form of cash or something else. But that issue will arise only after a firm decision is taken to give a subsidy. Before that, it is very hypothetical and I do not want to pursue this matter any further.

With regard to the other schemes, there has been very commendable progress. For example, take the low income group housing scheme. Shri Punnoose suggested that the interest on loans under this scheme should be reduced. He said that 2½ per cent should be the rate of interest. It should be remembered that even on the basis of 5 per cent interest on which the loans carry at present, this scheme is extremely popular, and it has become a problem for us to meet the various demands of the State Governments even on the present lines. We have also to bear in mind that Government themselves have to raise loans at 4 per cent or 4½ per cent interest, whatever it may be, and it would not, I submit, be a practical proposition to reduce the rate of interest for loans to be given under the low income group housing scheme.

Some points have been made about slum clearance. Shri S. M. Banerjee was referring to Kanpur. He is probably aware that two slum clearance schemes have been sanctioned in Kanpur at a cost of, I think, about Rs. 180 lakhs and they are being implemented. Recently, I believe

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

another scheme has also been sanctioned.

He also raised the question of implementation of the Asoke Sen Committee's recommendations in respect of slum clearance. I would like to inform him that most of the recommendations of that Committee have been accepted by Government and it is our endeavour, through the State Governments which are the agencies for implementation of these various schemes, to see that all those recommendations which have been accepted are duly implemented.

As usual, my hon. friend, Shri Balmiki, referred to the case of sweepers and scavengers and the need for some special provision for encouraging the putting up of more houses for them. He will be glad to know that a direction has been given to State Governments to the effect that wherever slum clearance schemes are taken up, they should bear in mind the needs of scavengers and sweepers and should select such areas where there are a large number of these people so that their very pressing requirements may be met. He will also be happy to know that in addition to the 37½ per cent. subsidy given by the Centre and 25 per cent. subsidy given by State Governments under the scheme which is being worked out under the Ministry of Home Affairs so far as the sweepers and scavengers are concerned, there is the possibility of another 12½ per cent. subsidy, so much so that the total amount of subsidy for houses for sweepers and scavengers will go up to the very appreciable figure of 75 per cent.

So there are all these incentives provides, and I hope in future years there will be very satisfactory progress in the matter of provision of houses for the sweepers and scavengers.

**श्री बाल्मीकी** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उपमंत्री महोदय या मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया और आप जो उत्तर दे रहे हैं, उनके मुझे पूरा सन्तोष है लेकिन उधर राज्यों में सरकारों और म्युनिसिपैलिटियों द्वारा कुछ भी काम नहीं होता है । होम मिनिस्ट्री से मकान बनाने के लिये आम हरिजनों को जो सहायता मिलती है, भंगियों को उसका लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब आनरेबुल मेम्बर को तो तसल्ली है, वे आराम से बैठे रहें ।

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** This interruption by the hon. Member enables me to refer to a very important point. I think yesterday also one hon. Member said that the States are not doing well, they are slow-going and they have to be—I do not know if the words were actually used—pulled up, and the Central Government should play the role of a dictator from here. On the last occasion, I made it very clear that the State Governments are very responsible organisations, responsible to their legislatures, and we must expect them to do their utmost in regard to these important fields of activity. Personally, I believe that the more there is of decentralisation the better it will be, and the Central Government should not gather unto themselves, into their own hands, dictatorial powers and try to dictate matters to State Governments. That would be a very undesirable thing to do.

**Shri Tangamani:** Will States who have fully used up the funds be encouraged further, if necessary?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yes, that is so. In fact, we have made re-appropriations from time to time. Where State Governmens have made use of certain funds which have been placed at their disposal and have asked for more, we have always tried to re-appropriate, within certain limits, and give them more funds.

I was saying that our policy has been entirely in the other direction, that

is to say, to give the States more and more autonomy, to give them more elbow-space within which they could act according to their own discretion, after our having laid down the broad aspects of the schemes. After providing the framework and the funds, it is our policy to give them more and more autonomy in order not to fetter their discretion, in order to make them utilise their funds more speedily without looking up for every small thing to the Central Government. Also when our officers, my colleague or I, go to the various States we meet the State Government Ministers and officials and review the progress of each scheme and make such suggestions as are necessary in order that better results may be achieved. All this we do. Beyond that, it is not desirable that the State Governments should be dictated or compelled to do this or that. That will not be a desirable thing at all.

I would like now to take up the subject of public works and the CPWD. I was very happy to find on this occasion that while there have been very strong criticisms as before of the working of the CPWD, of the prevalence of malpractices and corruption, by some Members, there were two or three hon. Members who gave unconditional chits, as it were, of the good work of the CPWD. My hon. friend Mr. Thakore yesterday and today Mr. Balmiki, said very fine things about the CPWD. That is a somewhat relieving feature.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Perhaps, the hon. Minister has not followed everything that was said by Mr. Balmiki.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I am referring to Mr. Maiti, I am sorry. I would like only to say this that the CPWD is doing a very difficult job in a manner that deserves our encouragement and commendation. The pace of construction programme is going up in the country. As against last year's expenditure of Rs. 25 crores this year's expenditure would be about Rs. 30 crores. They have to build all kinds of buildings,—office buildings, residential buildings, schools, colleges, hospitals, research laboratories, godowns, runways, and so on and so forth, a hundred and one sort of buildings, and by and large they have discharged their duties very satisfactorily.

Here in the capital, Delhi,—I think one hon. Member referred to it—the Buddha Jayanti Park has been laid exceedingly well and has elicited commendations and praise from several quarters. There are also other buildings which have been put up in record time. I do not want to go for back, five or six years. There is, for example, the Vigyan Bhavan. It will be a surprising thing for hon. Members to know that the whole building was put up in eleven months. It has stood well. No doubt, certain rectifications had to be made later on. So also the Asoka Hotel, though it was not done by the C.P.W.D., it was put up in record time. Today there are three or four buildings which are being put up on a very satisfactory basis and in record time. I am referring to the Rabindra Bhavan at the end of the Freozeshah Road—how nicely and how quickly the building is coming up. Then there are the headquarters of the World Health Organisation on the Indraprastha Estate. That is coming up very well. There are so many instances—I can literally quote hundreds—where work is going on smoothly and according to time-schedule, though, of course, I am ready to admit there are cases where there has been some delay. We are constantly watchful in order to locate these delays, why these delays have occurred, and what we can do to avoid them. By and large, the C.P.W.D. have done good work.

In this connection, I would also like to mention the exceedingly good work done in the border areas, the roads they have built there, the outposts they have put up for military purposes at inaccessible heights, at altitudes of 10,000 and 18,000 feet. All

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

these things are not known to the public. I do not want to go into details with regard to these matters, but the work they have done in the Sikkim, NEFA and other areas has been exceedingly hard in very difficult terrain and they have done a good job of it.

This does not mean that everything is all right. In fact, as I said on the last occasion, I myself am a very severe critic of this Department, the C.P.W.D., in good faith in order to see that better work is done, work is done more speedily and more satisfactorily.

I now come to the next important aspect in regard to the C.P.W.D. It has been said, this time also, as on former occasions, that there are considerable malpractices and corruption in this Department, that this Department is reeking with corruption and that something must be done to put an end to this. My earnest appeal to the House is that we should take a balanced view of things. If there is a dark spot in a picture we should not characterise the whole picture to be dark. There may be a few dark spots, but you cannot call the whole picture dark. The very nature of the work of the C.P.W.D., it should be realised, offers greater scope for corruption than perhaps other Departments. There may be one or two other departments of that kind, but there is greater scope here because of the nature of the work, contacts with the contractors and so on and so forth. There is great scope for corruption which is no doubt true. It is because of this reason that several steps have been taken in the Ministry from time to time in order to prevent these malpractices, in order to minimise them, in order to eradicate them and in order to show better results from year to year.

I would like to take a few minutes of the time of the House to give in detail some of the steps we have taken and propose to take in order to arrest, in order to minimise corruption.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh** (Firozabad): You do not propose to root it out?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** That is what we want to do. That is our objective. We have to start work towards that very desirable end. Maybe it may take some time. But that is our objective.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao** (Koraput): First control and then eradicate.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** As hon. Members may be aware, in 1955 a Vigilance Unit was started in the Ministry under the charge of a Deputy Secretary. This was followed by the setting up of Vigilance Units in all the Attached and Subordinate offices under the Ministry. The largest such unit is in the C.P.W.D. which consists of a Superintending Engineer (Vigilance), 4 Engineer Officers (Executive Engineers) and 2 Assistant Engineers. Eradication of corruption is sought to be achieved by punitive as well as preventive action.

So far as punitive action is concerned, the first step is to detect irregularities, malpractices and corruption. For this purpose, all complaints received in the Ministry are investigated. Even anonymous and pseudonymous complaints are duly investigated. The Special Police Establishment are of considerable assistance in this process, as they have the machinery for effective investigation of cases relating to bribery and corruption. Also, Sir, in the Ministry proper a special cell called the Chief Technical Examiner's cell was set up in 1957. It has proved of immense value in detecting irregularities and malpractices. I do not want to give the figures as to how many complaints were received during last three years, how many were investigated, how many were found to be true on investigation and what

disciplinary action was taken in these cases. I think most of this information is already available in the Administration Reports and I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to this.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): After all these efforts have been made, what is the number of detections they have been able to make of corruption cases?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** It was with regard to this that I said that the information is available in the Annual Reports put up by the Ministry. Since the hon. Member has raised this question I would like to give the figures.

The number of complaints found true on investigation in 1958 was 390, as against 938 complaints received; 242 in 1959 as against 565 complaints received; and 346 in 1960 as against 692 complaints received. The number of complaints as a result of which disciplinary action was taken was 90 in 1958, 49 in 1959 and 65 in 1960. I would also like to inform the House that the punishments that are given in the case of officers who have been found guilty of malpractices of corruption range up to dismissals. In fact, only recently, eight days ago three officers were dismissed from the C.P.W.D., one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer and one Clerk.

**Shri Ranga:** Poor fellows!

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The number of officers who were under suspension during 1960-61 was 80, out of whom 17 were gazetted officers, including one Deputy Director-General, one Director, one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director of the D.G.S. & D., four Executive Engineers, eight Assistant Engineers of the C.P.W.D., and one Assistant Manager of the Government of India Press, New Delhi.

During the current year, one Deputy Director of the D.G.S. & D., one Exeuctive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer and one Clerk of the C.P.W.D. were dismissed from service.

I may also say in reply to the point raised by one hon. Member, Shri Mohan Swarup, that in order to reduce the scope for corruption and malpractices, a close watch is maintained on the acquisition and disposal of movable and immovable properties by officers, appointments secured by close relatives of officers in firms with whom they have official dealings, and all suspicious cases are thoroughly investigated, very often with the assistance of the Special Police Establishment.

In order to conduct a continuous concurrent technical audit of works, a C.T.E. organisation was set up in the Ministry, independently of the Chief Engineer in 1957. I have already said about this. What I would like to say now is that it is not merely examination after a work is completed, but the examination and inspection take place when the works are in progress, that is site inspection etc., a point which Shri Tangamani made. This organisation has done very valuable work, uncovering a number of cases of sub-standard work, over-payments and other irregularities. As a result, considerable recoveries of overpayment from contractors have been made, and disciplinary action taken against officers found at fault, besides rectificatory action about the defects noticed on the works. Since the inception of this organisation, the total amount of over-payments detected, which has been accepted by the C.P.W.D., is Rs. 19,12,439 of which Rs. 5,03,490 has been recovered. As regards the recovery of the balance, steps are being taken. Also, during this period, 53 cases were reported by the C.T.E. for departmental action against erring officers. As a result, 41 officers, including ten Executive Engineers, have been punished.

This is on the punitive side. So far as preventive action is concerned, there also we have taken certain specific and definite steps. For

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

example, to check the incidence of malpractices and corruption a number of steps have been taken for improving the quality of supervision, inspection and tightening up of procedures. The more important among these measures I may briefly mention. These measures relate, in the C.P.W.D., to the laying down of time-schedules for the payment of bills of contractors, proper checking of stores at the time of handing over and taking over of charge by an officer, prohibiting Engineer Officers of the Government from working as contractors within two years of their retirement without prior sanction of the Government, prohibiting contractors who have their relatives employed in the C.P.W.D. between the ranks of Superintending Engineer and Assistant Engineer from tendering for works in the C.P.W.D. circles wherein such officers are working, tightening of procedures regarding muster-rolls, and so on. This is the preventive action that we have decided to take.

In addition to all this, though we were not dissatisfied about the results of all this action—they could not be deemed to be unsatisfactory—still, with a view to secure better results, with a view to see that the scope for malpractice etc. should be reduced further and in order to control corruption, on the basis of the assurance I gave the House on the last occasion, a special expert committee has been constituted in the Ministry to assess the results that have been achieved so far, to investigate the procedures followed in these cases and to see what further steps will have to be taken or can be taken in order to secure better results. This committee is currently sitting, and the public also have been invited to offer their valuable suggestions for the consideration of the Committee and to help the committee in formulating their recommendations.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Is this committee a committee of officials?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Of experts.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Are they prepared to associate Members of Parliament with them?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I mentioned about it. This is an expert committee. This is a departmental committee, as I said on another occasion. But I would like to make use of this opportunity to welcome the maximum co-operation particularly from hon. Members of this House and the other House. I would request them to send their suggestions to this committee, to say whatever they have got to say and to suggest whatever steps they would like the committee to consider and take. I would welcome the valuable suggestions of the Members of this honourable House. But so far, in response to the appeal made by the committee through the press, only seven Members of Parliament have favoured the committee with their suggestions. I think only three Members from this House and four Members of the Rajya Sabha have taken the trouble to make concrete suggestions. Even now it is not too late. I will ask them to give their valuable suggestions in regard to this matter.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Since he is making an appeal on the floor of the House, may I say that at least some Members will feel that it is derogatory for Members of Parliament to send suggestions to a departmental committee when they cannot be sure whether they will be considered and action taken on them?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** If I may submit, this is looking at the thing from a very wrong angle. There is no question of prestige in this matter. When some good work is being done by any committee I do not think it will be *intra dig* for hon. Members to give their suggestions.

**Shri C. K. Nair** (Outer Delhi): When it is a question of eradication of corruption what is the meaning in

having only an expert committee? Corruption is not confined to experts alone!

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The hon. Member has misunderstood the position completely. The technicalities involved, the procedures that are in the field, how they have to be changed, the technical aspects, with regard to all these things it is only for the experts to know about them. However eminent we may be in this House, it is only they who can say on these matters.

Then I would like to refer to one other matter with respect to.... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Experts of interruption, not of corruption!

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Reference has been made that the contractual agency is not a desirable agency and that it should be done away with. On a previous occasion I said that various committees that had gone into this question at various points of time, not only in this Ministry but in the Ministries of Defence and Railways, found that the contractual agency by itself *ab initio* was not bad; but what is required is that the defects attendant on such a system should be located and removed. It is not as if when things are done departmentally, everything will be above-board and that there will be no scope for corruption. It is not as if one can be very sure about it. Anyway, we have to depend on contractors, good contractors, for execution of many of our works. Recently the step that has been taken by setting up the National Building Construction Corporation has been widely welcomed and it has been suggested that it should be given more and more work, that it should be encouraged to take up larger numbers of works.

**Shri Tangamani:** Let them not engage sub-contractors.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** It is out desire to give the maximum encouragement to the National Building Construction Corporation. At the same time we do not want to show any favouritism to this Corporation by way of awarding contracts to them without reference to the tenders that might be received or without reference to other important aspects. I would like to say this that the National Building Construction Corporation for the moment is intended to supplement the various agencies that we have in the field for the execution of work and not to supplant immediately the contractual agency.

We have also taken a decision to encourage co-operatives, for example. Wherever we come across good and efficient co-operatives we have decided to award them works, without calling for tenders, up to a limit of Rs. 10,000. We are also encouraging voluntary agencies which are above-board. Reference was made to the Bharat Sevak Samaj yesterday. I do not think it is one-tenth as bad as the hon. Member who referred to it made out. They are doing good work by and large. We are also encouraging organisations like that or any other organisation with a similar non-profit motive who will come forward to take up the works and who have got the necessary resources and equipment.

Another important matter that I would like to refer to is in respect of reduction in the costs of construction of buildings. The National Buildings Organisation which we have set up some time ago in the Ministry are constantly going into the various problems connected with the costs, especially of buildings, the materials to be used and so on and so forth.

With regard to the necessity for reducing the cost of buildings, there are no two opinions. It is being done continuously and the House will be glad to hear that the multi-storeyed buildings for example, that have been put up by the C.P.W.D. in recent years have been built to revised specifications and they have incorporated several recommendations made by the National Buildings Organisation. For example, reducing the

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

height of walls, thickness of walls or reducing the verandah space. In fact, the effective space in some of the multi-storeyed buildings that we have put up in recent times is 65 per cent whereas, for example, in the Secretariat and other buildings the effective space is only 35 per cent and 40 per cent. This way we are trying to make the buildings more economical and functional. It will be of interest to the House to know that the Selected Buildings Project Team which has been set up by the Planning Commission, after having gone carefully into the cost of construction of the multi-storeyed buildings put up by the C.P.W.D. and other agencies, have come to the conclusion that the cost of construction of these multi-storeyed buildings constructed by the C.P.W.D. is the lowest. So, we are constantly keeping in mind this very important factor.

With regard to residential buildings also, though there may be some defects here and there—some Members have referred to them—the cost of construction of these buildings today, in spite of the high cost of the building materials such as steel and cement, is about the same unit-wise as it used to be many years ago; and this has been possible because of the revised specifications that we have introduced and also the adoption of certain recommendations made by the National Buildings Organisation.

In this connection, the House will be glad to know about the performance of the Hindustan Housing Factory. The Hindustan Housing Factory has a long chequered history. But, for the last two or three years, it has turned the corner as it were and it is making fairly satisfactory profits. But my desire to refer to the Hindustan Housing Factory in this context is that they have succeeded in introducing into the market certain articles like prestressed concrete, prefabricated components for roofing purposes and other purposes which are becoming exceedingly popular. For example, the Hindustan Housing Factory today have got considerable orders for prestressed concrete electrical poles as their cost is much lower and they are easy to maintain. This is something which has been done by the Hindustan Housing Factory which is very gratifying. They have supplied prefabricated materials for the roof of the Okhla Industrial Estate.

Recently, prefabricated components for 200 milk booths were made in the Hindustan Housing Factory. These milk booths could be set up, one a day or one in two days. The demand from the Education Ministry for putting up mobile schools has been increasing. There was an order to put up 15 such schools from these prefabricated materials; 13 have been constructed. And, there is demand for still more from the Education Ministry, to set up more and more mobile schools. These can be assembled in a month's time; they are much better than the tented accommodation in which the schools have to work all these years. These are some of the ways in which the researches and recommendations of National Buildings Organisation have been adopted.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas** (Ujjain): May I know whether the main plant is working?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** We are producing in the factory foam concrete materials.

**Shri Tangamani:** If this Hindustan Housing Factory is doing so well, may I know the industrial relations there, the relations between the employees and the management and may I also know whether there has been any report by the Auditor about the way stores have been kept; whether this efficiency is being transplanted to other private sectors?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I have no such information. If there is any information in the possession of the hon.

Member, I would be only too glad to investigate that.

It was also said, the other day, by Shri Tangamani that there is some amount of rowdyism. I do not know wherefrom he got this information. But, so far as I am concerned, my information is that the employer-employees relation in that factory are exceedingly cordial and that is one of the factors which was contributed to the successful working of the factory and the showing of profits.

**Shri Tangamani:** Greater incentives are required for the workers.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I would now like to take up some aspects of the work-charged establishment. This has a very long history as Shri Tangamani knows. Most of his cut motions have reference to this work-charged establishment. I would like here briefly to recapitulate what we have been able to do in the last 3 or 4 years in respect of this work-charged establishment.

In 1957, as the House is aware, it was decided that persons in Work-charged Establishment of the C.P.W.D. whose duties were essentially non-industrial would be transferred to Regular (Classified) Establishment. As a result, nearly 1,900 workers were found eligible for transfer to the regular establishment and were given the option. Out of these, nearly 1,400 have actually been transferred to the regular establishment in accordance with their option: This transfer of non-industrial category has now become the model for all other departments engaging work-charged staff.

Then confirmation was also a point which was raised by Shri Tangamani. It was also decided in 1957 that permanent posts will be created in each category on workcharged establishment and persons confirmed against these posts. As a result, 3,839 permanent posts were created and the eligibility of workers for confirmation against these posts is being investigated, and so far nearly 2,600 workers have been found eligible for confirmation. Nearly 500 workers have actually been declared permanent against these posts, with effect from 1st April, 1958.

I would like to tell Shri Tangamani that there have been certain difficulties in issuing confirmation orders in respect of all those cases which have been found eligible for confirmation, because of medical examination, where medical examination, has not already taken place and police verifications and things like that. But I would like to point out that these confirmation orders may be issued say within one or two or three months hence. But the point that has got to be remembered is this, that these confirmation orders will have effect from 1st April, 1958. That being the case, if there is a delay of 3, 4 or even 5 months before all these confirmations actually take place, there is nothing that the workcharged establishment would lose thereby.

Orders have issued regarding grant of compensatory allowance to work-charged staff in difficult areas on the analogy of the regular establishment.

The workcharged staff have been made eligible for travelling allowance and Leave Travel Concession as are admissible to regular government servants.

From January 1961, workcharged staff have become entitled to 3 National holidays plus 13 effective Public holidays, instead of 10 (all inclusive) which they were entitled to previously.

The Liberalised Pension Rules have been made applicable to the work-charged staff with effect from 18th November, 1960. The existing incumbents will be given option to elect the new pension rules. Formerly only a restricted pension and gratuity scheme was applicable to the work-charged establishment. Steps have been taken to tighten the supervision

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

over the administration of work-charged establishment, maintenance of their service records prescription of proper recruitment rules and yard stick for creation of new establishments. Additional residential accommodation had been earmarked for allotment to the workcharged staff in Delhi. In addition to this, several other orders have been issued and I do not want to tire the House by enumerating them; there are quite a large number of them.

**15 hrs.**

A categorisation committee has been constituted to go into the question of proper classification of workers into highly skilled, skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled categories, and to allocate the appropriate pay scales to each of these categories. This committee will also go through all anomalies resultant of wrong classification and overlapping functions of the various categories. This committee will review the entire structure of industrial workers of the C.P.W.D. and will suggest changes which will tone up the administration. In this connection, I may assure Shri Tangamani that the recognised labour unions in the field will certainly be consulted about the various matters. The categorisation committee will consult them also and if the workers want to submit and memoranda that will also be given consideration. There is also an *ad hoc* committee which was formed in 1958 to implement the main decisions of transfer of non-industrial workers to regular establishment and creation of permanent posts in workcharged establishment. It is now busy with the difficult work of rectification of all service rolls of workcnarged staff, and also tne work of confirmation against 3,839 permanent posts created in 1958.

There are other matters also relating to the work-charged staff and I would like to say that during the last 3½ years considerable time has been spent in tacking the various issues that were raised by the unions. I do not think that the progress that has so far been achieved can be deemed to be unsatisfactory. There are several more things that have got to be done and the hon. Member Shri Tangamani has brought to our notice by his cut motions several other issues. Constant attention will be given and special efforts will be made to resolve the other difficulties also.

**Shri Tangamani:** Have you got anything to say about the Directorate of Estates?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I will now come to the question of accommodation for the Government servants and the Directorate of Estates. At the out-set, I would like to say that a very strong and sweeping condemnation was made by my hon. friend, Shri Balmiki, and he said that there was corruption, favouritism and nepotism. It has absolutely no basis whatsoever. Allotment of accommodation is made by the Directorate of Estates in accordance with well-laid down and definite rules. There are special accommodation committees and there are representatives of the othe Ministries also in it. To say that there is favouritism and nepotism and things of that kind is certainly not justified. There may be a mistake here and there or some miscarriage of justice in some cases. But on that basis to make a sweeping generalisation is hardly proper. Wherever there are priority sanctions or out of turn sanctions, these cases come up to the level of the Minister. It is only after examining the justification or otherwise of such allotments that final orders are passed.

The number of houses available to the Government servants at the beginning of the First Plan period was about 11,000 or so. By steady construction activities and programmes, the number is now in the neighbourhood of 30,000 units as

against 70,000 Central Government employees in Delhi. There is much leeway to make up; that is admitted The proposal is to put up about 13,000 houses in the Third Plan period. It is not yet finalised. I may also add that most of these houses which are being constructed are for Government employees in lower salary scales and only very few houses are being put up for the higher officers. It is the well-declared policy of the Government that the available finances should be made use of for putting up houses for lower category people. During the last five years we have been able to put up more and more houses for class IV officers, work-charged staff and for officers drawing less than Rs. 500. This policy will be kept in view, and the efforts of the Government will be in that direction.

Certain difficulties were pointed out about the officers who come to Delhi for the first time but have put in a number of years of service in other parts of the country. There are officers who come to Delhi, go away for some time and then come back again. About the latter category, service in Delhi in previous years also will be counted for the purpose of fixing priority dates; orders have been passed in respect of that. With regard to the larger issue of giving priorities on the basis of the length of service in any part of the country, I submit that this is one of the recommendations of the Chanda Committee which went into these matters pertaining to accommodation and that recommendation, as also the other recommendations, are under consideration.

I have very little time left, Sir and I shall briefly refer to some other points made. Shri Banerjee referred to the families to be evicted from Minto Road area on account of the construction of the Janata Hotel. That site has been welcomed by everybody. The construction of the Janata Hotel has been delayed because of various difficulties, one being the selection of a proper site. After a good deal of effort, this site has been selected finally—between Old Delhi and New Delhi. That is the most appropriate site for this hotel and if some body who is living there has to be sent away from this place to some other place, we should not make much of it. But I would like to give an assurance that those who are asked to vacate their houses—about forty families—will be given alternative accommodation elsewhere.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I point out that they have made an appeal that they should be allowed to stay their till the examinations of their children are over?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I think he is referring to some other matter—residents in upgraded houses? They have been asked to quit. With regard to them, orders have already been passed that they can stay there till the school year is over. But as regards those of the residents now living in houses on the site which has been earmarked for the Janata Hotel, I am not sure whether that is the position.

I would like to refer to some of the points made in respect of the Supply Department.

With regard to the inspection of goods at Kanpur, we do not know the details of this case.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have tabled a Question.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** But it is not as if the inspection at one level is final. If the inspection at one level has yielded some results and there are some complaints later on, then with the assistance of our Test House organisation we re-examine the whole matter. Then a reinspection takes place and certain other decisions may be arrived at. With regard to the particular firm which he referred to I do not know the facts. If the hon. Member gives us further

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

details we are prepared to investigate the matter further.

Shri Tangamani referred to certain tenders having been accepted which are not the lowest tenders. As regards that, the matter has been carefully looked into. It was only after consulting the indentor that a final decision was taken. With regard to the lowest tenderers, the machinery that was to be supplied by them was of an inferior specification and it was not acceptable to the indentors. They said that it would not serve the purpose. With regard to the second firm also they said that the machinery was not up to the mark. It was on the specific recommendation of the indentor--the difference was not very much, it was only of a minor character—and it was only after considering the requirements of the indentor that the final order was placed. I have not got the paper readily available here, otherwise I would have given him more details about this matter.

Something was said about rail anchors. We have received some complaints about rail anchors which had been passed by our inspection officers. Certain samples have been further tested at the Government Test House and report received. This matter is under examination.

With regard to the tenders the position is like this. I will quote from the report that I have received. It says:

"The lowest offer in this case was from Oliver Motor Corporation. The Indentor advised that this firm was not on the approved standard list maintained in India and that the equipment offered by them was technically inferior. The firm's Indian Agents were a new entrant in the field of Tractor maintenance and service which was considered to be a disadvantage.

The other lower offer was from Caterpillar Tractor Co. The difference in price between this offer and that of the third lowest quotation from International Harvester Export Co. (on whom the order is placed) was marginal and the technical superiority of the equipment offered by International Harvester was considered to compensate for the extra price involved. On the basis of this recommendation from the Indentor the offer of Messrs. International Harvester Export Co., though higher was accepted and this order was accordingly placed with them."

Then, Sir, Shri Tangamani referred to purchase of some chappals from Messrs. Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur. I would like to invite his attention to the fact that it is not the responsibility of the D.G.S. and D. The P. & T. Department directly placed the order on them and I do not know the further details.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I can give you more details.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Sir, there are several other matters that have been raised by hon. Members. Although I have got the information ready here, I am afraid I have not got the time to refer to all of them. As in the past, it will be our Ministry's endeavour to give the utmost consideration and attention to the various points raised and to see what could be done in order to meet the wishes of hon. Members.

With these observations, Sir, I move that the Demands of this Ministry may be passed.

**श्री अ० मु० तारिक** : मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । मैं उनसे यह तवक्को रखता था कि वह बतायेंगे कि एस० टी० सी० की बिल्डिंग बनाने में क्या दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं, जब

कि दो साल से ५.५ लाख रुपया रखा हुआ है और यह भी कि एस० टी० सी० के पास इंडियन एक्सप्रेस बिल्डिंग का कितना हिस्सा है और इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के पास कितना है ।

---

شری اے - ایم - طارق : میں آنریبل منسٹر سے ایک سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں - میں ان سے یہ توقع رکھتا تھا کہ وہ بتائینگے کہ ایس - ٹی - سی - کی بلڈنگ بنانے میں کیا دقتیں پیش آ رہی ہیں جب کہ دو سال سے ۵۵ لاکھ روپیہ رکھا ہوا ہے اور یہ بھی کہ ایس - ٹی - سی - کے پاس انڈین ایکسپریس بلڈنگ کا کتنا حصہ ہے اور انڈین ایکسپریس کے پاس کتنا ہے -]

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Well, Sir, in the very beginning I said that several matters that have been raised on the floor of this House in the course of this debate had been raised before and we have given all the necessary information. With regard to this particular matter relating to the Indian Express building, the terms of lease, the land which was given, the various stages through which the whole matters has passed, the amount of space that we have authorised them to use for themselves, the amount of space that is to be let out by hem to the State Trading Corporation and other bodies and at what rates of rent etc., in the form of a statement laid on the floor of the House. We have given all this information *in extenso* in that statement. I have got a statement here which runs o four or five pages. Even if I read it out it will take at least 15 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member can sit with the hon.. Minister and find out further details that he wants to have. Now, am I required to put any cut motion separately?

**Some hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I shall put all the cut motions together.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 97 to 101 and 138 to 140 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply".

*The motion was adopted*

---

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 97—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 98—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 99—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,46,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,19,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 138—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,19,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

---

15·18 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall now take up for discussion and voting the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Six hours are allotted for this Ministry also. The usual time limit and other procedure would be followed. The time limit for speeches would be 15 minutes ordinarily except when it is desired to be extended by a few minutes more in the case of group leaders or the first spokesman of each group.

There is one other thing I have to mention. I have received intimation from a good number of hon. Members that they are in a hurry. Some have stated that they are leaving the station today and that they would not be here the next day. So everybody wants to go away after making the speech. I have only to express my inability, because I shall have to arrange the priorities even among the "hurrys". Therefore, if hon. Members do not have what they desire, they will excuse me.

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 65—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 66—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,26,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

**Shri Muhammed Elias** (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall begin with the demand of the West Bengal people for the immediate construction of Farakka Barrage to save the Hooghly river which is becoming a great threat to the Calcutta Port as well as the Calcutta City. This question has been discussed a number of times in this House. Whenever this question was raised the Minister used to assure the House that this question would be considered and the construction of Farakka Barrage would be taken up by the Government.

Sir, I do not want to repeat the need for the immediate construction of Farakka Barrage because it has been stressed in this House time and again. The only thing that I want to point out is that the condition of the Hooghly river is very fastly deteriorating. Now even 5000 tons to 6000 tons ships cannot enter the Hooghly river at Calcutta Port. This is a great danger to Calcutta Port. If the Calcutta Port dies due to want of completion of this Farakka Barrage, then the whole of Bengal will die, and if Bengal dies it would be a great danger also to the whole of India. That is why I wish to ask the hon. Minister to state the actual facts as to what is happening, what is the reason for not taking up this question so far and why the Government is not serious of taking up the question of construction of the Farakka barrage to save the Hooghly river. Calcutta port is a port which handles 80 per cent of the cargo traffic of India. If this port is dead, it will be a great loss to India also. I do not want to make further comments on this. I would only request the hon. Minister to state the actual facts when he replies.

Coming to the question of irrigation and power, I want to make certain observations. This is one of the most

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

important Ministries. Without power and irrigation, our country cannot advance. Agricultural and industrial development is dependent on power and irrigation, and that is why, after Independence, when big brojects like the Bhakra-Nangal, DVC and Hirakud were taken up by the Government, great hopes and enthusiasm were created among the millions of people of our country. But with the completion of these projects we find that the hopes and enthusiasm have vanished. What is the reason for this? Because the expectation of the people has not been fulfilled with the completion of these projects. I am not saying that these projects have not brought any results. Considerable achievement has been registered, but the expectation of the people has not been fulfilled.

Let me now quote from the DVC Act—I am first taking up the DVC because it is one of the biggest projects with which my part of the country is more concerned, than other projects —and invite the attention of the House to section 12 of the Act wherein it is mentioned as follows:—I am referring to the objects:

"The promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply and drainage;

The promotion and operation of schemes for generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal;

Promotion and operation of schemes for flood control in the Damodar river and its tributaries and the channels, if any, excavated by the Corporation in connection with the schemes and for the improvement of flow conditions in the Hooghly river;

The promotion and control of navigation in the Damodar river and its tributaries and channels, if any;

The promotion of afforestation and control of soil erosion in the Damodar Valley; and

The promotion of public health and the agricultural, industrial, economic and general well-being in the Damodar Valley and its area of operation."

The first stage of the work is over. Nearly Rs. 100 crores have been spent, but what is the result that has been achieved? That should be analysed. The time at my disposal is very limited and that is why I shall not be narrating the whole thing, and shall be very brief. Let me first take the question of irrigation. In the Plan the programme was to make irrigation canals to the length of nearly 1,550 miles out of which 85 miles would be navigable. According to the programme, water was to be given to 10 lakh acres of land for irrigation. But now, they are claiming that they have supplied water to about seven lakh acres of land, from these irrigation canals. I do not know wherefrom these figures have been given, because the DVC is not distributing this water. Water is given to the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal Government is distributing the water, and they do not have any statistics to show how many acres of land are under irrigation by the water supplied through the DVC. The Government has not also calculated the yield of crops. Before distributing this water to the DVC area, we must also calculate what was the quantity of crops and we must know what has been the yield of crops after distribution of the DVC water. Statistics to this effect are also not available.

From the experience of food shortage in West Bengal we find that there has been no improvement in the situation. This year, a little improvement has been noticed but that is not because of the DVC water but because of Nature's contribution. The rains were good, and that is why a bit of improvement was there in the yield of crops. But from the result shown by the yield of crops, we do not find that the people of this area, namely, the

agriculturists, have been benefited by the waters of the DVC.

Moreover the taxes levied for the water are so heavy that the agriculturists cannot take this water for agricultural purposes. The Government said that with the completion of the navigation canals traffic would move. But we find that traffic is not moving in the canal. Only the traffic is moving on paper! They said that traffic would move in these navigational canals in 1962. I doubt very much whether traffic will move even in 1962.

Secondly, the primary purpose for which the DVC project was started by Mr. Voorduin was the control of floods. Up till now, from our experience, what do we find? We find that the floods could not be controlled. The devastation by floods in West Bengal in 1949 has proved that the DVC has failed to control the floods. Many arguments and reasons are being put forward for these floods. We people are not experts, and we shall not be able to say or we are not in a position to say the reasons for the floods. But what do we find from the reports of expert committees—the report of the Khungar Committee and other committees? They have said that unless and until the original plan is fulfilled—that means four other dams including the Ayer dam are constructed—the floods could not be controlled.

In the third Plan, the Government is demanding Rs. 82.98 crores. The Government have spent more than Rs. 100 crores in the first and the second Plans, and they are now demanding Rs. 82·98 crores. We do not know for what reason such an amount is being demanded now. In the report about the Ministry, it has been said that almost all works of the DVC—that means Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet—have been completed and also the first stage of the other works has also been completed and that only one or two works have not yet been completed. But we do not know why Rs. 82 crores have been demanded in the third Plan for the DVC. The Minister should clarify the position as to whether they are going to fulfil the original plan which was prepared by the expert, Mr. Booruidin.

Regarding electric power, that is also in a scandalous position. A few days ago, answering a Calling Attention Notice of mine regarding the power shortage of Calcutta, the Minister replied that there would be no difficulty and that within a few days the machinery which broke down in the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation would be repaired; and he added that normal conditions would be restored and power would be supplied as usual. But from the newspaper reports and from what other experts say, we are very much doubtful in this respect. We are not at all satisfied with the reply given by the Minister. He must clarify the whole position because the experts are saying that till 1964, until the construction of the second power station at Bandal is completed, the normal power could not be supplied and new industries could not be opened because they would not get power connection. What is the actual position? Why has the DVC not given its thought in time to suggest industrial centres of our country? the power supply has been cut in Calcutta area which is one of the biggest industrial centres of our country? We are very sorry at the present state of affairs and are very sorry to see that the work which we expected to be fulfilled has not been fulfilled. What is the reason behind it? The reasons are many. Now, due to the quarrel between the West Bengal Government and the Bihar Government, the DVC has become the hotbed of a political wrangle. Here we find the Bihar Government is grumbling. They say, "We have contributed 17 per cent to the fund and why are we not getting proper amenities from DVC?" The West Bengal Government are justified when they say, "We have contributed 67 per cent to the fund. Why should we not get proper benefits from the DVC?" This quarrel is going on and the interest of the country suffers for

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

this reason. That is why we see that instead of devoting their energy for the work of the DVC, the officers and Ministers are trying to devote more and more energy to shifting the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon.

I have no objection if the officer is shifted to Maithon area for the better working of the office. But what we find is, though nearly Rs. 1.47 crores will be spent for shifting the headquarters from Calcutta to Maithon, it will not help to run the work of the DVC properly. I shall show that in regard to almost all the work which is being done in the work site, those offices are situated in the work site. For instance, the Chief Engineer's office is stationed at Maithon. Manager, Reservoir Operation, is stationed at Maithon. The Deputy Chief Electrical Engineer's office is situated at Maithon. There are the General Superintendents at Durgapur and Bokaro thermal power stations, Project Manager at Chandrapura, Superintending Engineer at Maithon, Field Medical Officers at various worksites, Field Accounts Officers at various places and the Director of Soil Conservation at Hazaribagh. So, the actual work is done by the respective offices and those offices are situated at proper work-sites. It is the head office which co-ordinates all the works which is situated at Calcutta.

Many people say that if the head office is shifted to Maithon, the work will be done better. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the head office of Sindri Fertilisers, the head office of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory and many head offices of mines and other factories are situated in Calcutta and they are all running smoothly. There is no trouble at all. So, I want to know why in the name of better working this office is being shifted to Maithon area spending nearly Rs. 1.50 crores. The decision was taken under the chairmanship of Dr. Shenoy, who was not quite experienced. His service was only one year and he very hurriedly took this decision. It is not for better working at all. The whole work will be disrupted if this office is shifted to Maithon area. That is why for the better working of the DVC, I would request the hon. Minister not to remove this office from Calcutta to Maithon area.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Other offices should also be removed.

**Shri Muhammed Elias:** Many offices are there in Bihar in Maithon area; I have given a whole list. I have not got enough time to state what Benefit Bihar is getting spending only 17 per cent of the money. We should save DVC from this disintegration. It has become almost ineffective now. To save the DVC from this disintegration, I shall give some suggestions to the hon. Minister for the better working of the DVC. They are, the overall charge of the organisation may be left in the hands of a high-powered managing director with adequate authority directly working under the Government of India, aided by a competent advisory board comprising technical personnel from public life in Bihar and West Bengal and Members of Parliament also. The working of the organisation will be supervised by a Board of Governors comprising the Central Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar. There should be a statutory provision for meeting of the advisory board and the Board of Governors. All the funds required by the organisation should from the central sector. The organisation should function like a company, so that it can generate a part of its capital to finance its future schemes, in addition to being a self-sufficient concern. All the senior officials including the managing director should work for a long time in the organisation. All personnel should be directly employed by the organisation instead of accepting deputed personnel.

At the same time, I would also suggest that the Central Water and Power Commission should be reorganised, because it is not at all a well-represented body. I have great respect for the engineers who are there, but still experienced engineers from all parts of India should be taken and it should be reorganised. The eastern zone is absolutely unrepresented in the CWPC. In order to control floods and improve the working, I suggest the following programmes be taken up immediately: Construction of Aiyar Dam, construction of hydro-electric power station at Konar dam and production and distribution of electric power in the Damador Valley area should be centralised in the DVC and it should not be done through the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. If all this power is sold by the DVC, a large amount can be had as profit for the DVC. Also, if this power is sold directly to the consumers, the consumers will get it at cheaper rates and they will also be benefited. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is making huge profits to the tune of crores of rupees. Why should we allow it to make more profits by selling this power? So, I request the hon. Minister that instead of the power being told through the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, the power being sold through the DVC. Then, the other recommendations of the Khungar Committee like soil conservation etc. should be immediately taken up. The DVC should start industries with their own electric power as envisaged in the Act. As at present, this is also a major recommendation that has been made by Parliament. Damodar Valley is called the Ruhr Valley of India. It has potentialities for many industries. So, by starting industries in the Damodar Valley area, it will have a bright future. So, I request the Government to start small and medium-sized industries in the Damodar Valley area.

I want to draw the attention of the House to another matter regarding the Central Mechanical and Fabricating Workshop. We are very much perturbed to hear the decision of the Government and the DVC to close down this factory. This is a very good factory which has been installed at a cost of nearly Rs. 27.5 lakhs and within the last few years this factory has done work to the value of Rs. 1.50 crores. This is a very important factory because up till now our country has not been able to produce machinery for irrigation and power. In the journal of the Institution of Engineers, the Chairman of the CWPC, Shri Hayath, has written a very good article giving a very good picture regarding the irrigation and power projects in this country. Here, in his own article, he has stated that in our country we are very much handicapped by not having the industry for producing the machinery needed by the irrigation and power projects, whereas they are available in plenty in other countries. When that is the position, why Government have taken a decision to close down the Central Mechanical and Fabricating Workshop at Maithon which is producing many articles, some of which I mention below? It produces the fabrication of undersluice gates, the plate girder bridge for the spillway, the Ranchi by-pass bridge, draft tube gate, turbine floor frames, intake emergency gates and Trashrack, steel stop logs, spreader for emergency gate, stop logs, cast iron lamp posts, railing for the spillway, corner slabs, penstock, miscellaneous steel features for power house, the Trestle bridge columns, gravel washing plant, steel bridge bearing and many other things. The technicians and engineers are working there for the last 12 years or more and they have acquired very good experience to produce all this machinery. So, instead of closing down this factory, why cannot the Government plan to develop this factory, since we have no such industry in our country? So, I would request the Minister to look into this matter and, instead of closing down the factory, develop the factory.

Lastly, I will refer to the workers of this industry. They are the backbone of the modern temples which are

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

being built in this country. As our Prime Minister has stated, the dams and power projects are the modern temples of this country and the workers and employees are the real heroes who are building these modern temples in this country. But these workers are being deprived of the amenities and wages to which they are entitled. They come under the Central, Bihar and West Bengal Governments, but they do not enjoy the benefits and amenities which other Government employees are enjoying. For example, the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not been implemented in their case. Nowhere in India, in no projects in India, are the workers enjoying the facilities which the workers are enjoying in other Government departments. So, I would request the hon. Minister to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission in their case without further delay. These poor workers who are engaged in construction work, because of the temporary nature of the work, are moving from place to place as work in one project is over and another project is taken up. They do not have housing facilities or other amenities. So, they must be given some construction allowance.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member must conclude now.

**Shri Muhammed Elias:** I have not finished yet.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry. Sardar Iqbal Singh.

**सरदार इकबाल सिंह** (फीरोजपुर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस साल में जो काम किया है उसके लिये मैं उसको बधाई देता हूं । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितना काम होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो सका । इसलिये सब से जरूरी चीज यह है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री अपने काम का टेम्पो बढ़ावे ताकि लोगों की उम्मीदें पूरी हो सकें । आप एक अच्छा प्रोजेक्ट बनाते हैं लेकिन अगर उसके पूरे होने में बहुत ज्यादा वक्त लग जाता है तो पबलिक की उम्मीदें खत्म होजाती हैं और उनमें दूसरी तरफ को तबदीली होने लगती है । इसके लिए मेरा सजेशन है कि माइनर इरिगेशन की प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम इस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में होना चाहिये । हर साल मैं यह कहता रहा हूं । जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है इससे टोटल प्लान प्रोजेक्ट का ६६ परसेंट काम कर लिया है जब कि माइनर इरीगेशन में ३३ फी सदी या ३५ फी सदी काम हुआ है । इसकी वजह यह है कि उनके पास अपने इंजीनियर नहीं हैं और इनवेस्टीगेशन ठीक नहीं होता । इसलिए माइनर इरीगेशन की स्कीम इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास होनी चाहिए ।

इसके बाद मैं पबलिक कोआपरेशन के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । इस मिनिस्ट्री का जितना काम है उसका पबलिक से बड़ा ताल्लुक है और वह पबलिक के फायदे के लिए है, लेकिन यह मिनिस्ट्री पबलिक का कोई कोआपरेशन लेने की कोई कोशिश नहीं करती । इस मिनिस्ट्री को पबलिक कोआपरेशन लेना चाहिये ताकि पबलिक की डिमांड्स और उनकी दिक्कतें इसके सामने आ सकें और उनका ठीक इलाज किया जा सके । इसलिये मेरा सजेशन है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कमेटियां सैंट्रल लेबिल पर और स्टेट लेबिल पर कायम की जाएं और इस तरह से यह मिनिस्ट्री ज्यादा से ज्यादा पबलिक कोआपरेशन लेने की कोशिश करे ।

इसके बाद मैं इनवेस्टीगेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो हादसे होते हैं उनका इनवेस्टीगेशन उन्हीं इंजीनियरों के जरिये न कराया जाए जिन्होंने कि उस काम को बनाया है क्योंकि इससे पबलिक को कानफिडेंस नहीं होता । आपने देखा कि भाखरा में हाइस्ट चेम्बर का हादसा हुआ ।

लेकिन उसकी जांच करने के लिए वहीं के आदमी लग गये और पबलिक को कानफिडेंस में नहीं लिया गया। इसलिये जरूरत है कि इस तरह की जांच के लिए कोई इम्पारशियल आदमी या कोई जूडीशियल आफिसर रखा जाए और जिन लोगों को उस प्राजेक्ट के साथ ताल्लुक रहा है वह इस जांच के काम को न करें और उनकी रिपोर्ट असेम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट में रखी जाए। हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे के छोटे छोटे हादसे होते हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखी जाती है, फिर ये तो बड़े बड़े हादसे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह के हादसों का इनवेस्टीगेशन जुडीशियल या सेमी-जुडीशियल होना चाहिए या उन आदमियों के जरिये होना चाहिए जिनका उस काम के साथ कोई ताल्लुक न रहा हो।

इसके बाद मैं रिपेयर रेशियो के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस मिनिस्ट्री में रिपेयर रेशियो नहीं दिया जाता ताकि मालम हो सके कि उस प्रोजेक्ट पर इस सिलसिले में कितना खर्च हुआ। जहां तक मेरी इत्तिला है—मैं सबजैकट टू करेकशन यह बात कहता हूं—सरहिन्द कैनाल और अपर बारी दोआब में यह रिपेयर रेशियो १–५ परसेंट था। अब आपकी प्रोजेक्ट में पहली साल में ही ५ पर सेंट हो जाता है और सालों में ३–५ तक पहुंच गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह फीगर पबलिक को दिया जाए और इसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की कोशिश की जाए। आप हमसे बैटरमेंट लेवी लेते हैं तो आपका रिपेयर रेशियो भी कम होना चाहिये इस बात की पबलिक डिमांड कर सकती है। आजकल यह किया जाता है तो जब प्रोजेक्ट बनाए जाते हैं तो दिखलाया जाता है कि दस करोड़ का प्राजेक्ट ९ करोड़ में बन गया और इस तरह से एक करोड़ की बचत दिखला दी जाती है लेकिन उतना ही रुपया पहले साल में ही रिपेयर में दिखला दिया जाता है जिससे कि लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। तो इस रेशियों को कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं प्लान के सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। प्लान के सिलसिले में मिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत कोशिश की है लेकिन उसके बावजूद लोगों की एक्स्पेक्टेशन्स पूरी नहीं हो पायीं। पहले प्लान में हमने जितना टारजेट पूरा करना सोचा था उतना अनकरीबन दूसरे प्लान के अन्त में हो पाया है। ६–५ मिलियन एकड़ इर्रीगेटड एरिया से जो कि सन १९५५ में था बढ़ कर यह १४ मिलियन एकड़ हो गया है लेकिन जो नेट यूटीलाइजेशन एरिया है वह ९ मिलियन एकड़ ही है। तो इसमें तकरीबन ६४ या ६३ परसेंट इजाफा हुआ है। इसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। टोटल एरिया को कुछ बढ़ाया जाए और यूटीलाइजेशन को भी बढ़ाया जाए। इसके लिए मेरा एक ही सुझाव है। इसके इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए मिनिस्ट्री को जो पब्लिक के आदमी हैं, जो वहां के रहने वाले हैं, चाहे पंचायत समितियां हों या एम० एल० एज० या एम पीज० हों, जो उस इलाके के रहने वाले हैं, उनको कानफिडेंस में लेना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से बहुत ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट हो सकता है। आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब में सब से ज्यादा अच्छा इर्रीगेशन का सिस्टम है। वहां पर बहुत जगहों पर थोड़ा सा फर्क कर देने से बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। और पोटेंशियल इनक्रीज हो सकती है। अगर एक आउटलेट को एक जगह के बजाए दूसरी जगह बनाया जाए तो उससे यूटीलाइजेशन बहुत बढ़ सकता है। इस तरह की चीजें हैं जो आप पब्लिक कोआपरेशन से कर सकते हैं। अब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक पूरा फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकते। आप कहेंगे कि हमारे इंजिनियर यह काम करते हैं। लेकिन आपके इंजिनियर तो दफ्तर में बैठकर स्कीमें बनाते हैं, वह उस जगह पर पहुंच नहीं पाते इसलिए सही इलाज नहीं कर पाते। अगर आप पब्लिक को कानफिडेंस में लें तो यूटीलाइजेशन बहुत बढ़ सकता है।

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

दूसरी बात में पावर के सिलसिले मे कहना चाहता हूं । आपका टारजेट ६–६ मिलियन किलोवाट था लेकिन आप उतना पूरा नहीं कर पाए । अभी तक आप ५–६ मिलयिन किलोवाट पावर पैदा कर पाए हैं । यानी यह टारजेट से १–३ मिलिनय किलोवाट कम है । यह कमी बहुत ज्यादा है । आज देश में बिजली की बड़ी कमी है । इसलिए कोशिश करना चाहिए कि किसी तरह से ज्यादा पावर पैदा की जाए । आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि हर सूबे में हर जगह आज पावर का शारटेज है । आज लोग छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए अपने घरों के लिए, खेतो के लिए, बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बिजली चाहते हैं । आज जरूरत है कि बजाए शारटेज के मिनिस्ट्री को जरूरत से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा करनी चाहिए । लेकिन कम से कम जो १–३ मिलियन किलोवाट की कमी है उसको तीसरा प्लान में जिस तरह भी हो सके पूरा करना चाहिए । आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि तीसरी प्लान में जो टारजेट है उसे किसी ढंग से पूरा किया जा सके ।

मेरे पास श्री हाथी का जवाब है जो उन्होने एक सवाल केसिलसिले में १६ दिसम्बर सन १९६० को दिया था । उन्होंने कहा था कि पंजाब १ लाख ५० हजार किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करता था जिसमें से कि ४२००० किलोवाट बिजली दूसरे सूबों को दे दी जाती है और करीब १ लाख ८ हजार किलोवाट के करीब बिजली पंजाब के लिए बाकी रह जाती है । पंजाब का जो पावर सर्वे हुआ है उसके मुताबिक थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के आखीर मे पंजाब की टोटल रिक्वायरमेंटस ३ लाख ६४ हजार के करीब होगी । १ लाख ६४ हजार किलोवाट की शौर्टेज रहेगी । इसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और इस हाउस को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिए और प्लानिंग कमिशन पर प्रेशर डालना चाहिए। पावर एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि हर एक आदमी को खुशहाली देती है चाहे वह किसान हो, चाहे वह दस्तकारी करने वाला हो, चाहे वह बड़ा कारखानेदार हो, चाहे शहर का रहने वाला हो या देहात का रहने वाला हो । जब तक यह पावर की शौर्टेज रहेगी देश में उतनी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती जितनी कि होनी चाहिए । इसलिए प्लांट के युटिलाइजेशन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश होनी चाहिए और इस बार में जो मिनिस्ट्री की मांगें हैं वह पूरी होनी चाहिएं ।

इस के बाद मैं इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी के सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं उस संधि का स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन उसका असर हमारी जनता पर क्या पड़ा है उसको भी हमें दरगुजर नहीं करना चाहिए । इस एक साल के अर्से में उसका असर महसूस होने लगा है । वहां पर इतनी तारें आती हैं कि उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है और लोग आ आकर शिकायत करते हैं कि उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है । यहां पर एक ऐसा इम्प्रैशन है कि उसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ लेकिन वहां पर इसका अच्छा खासा असर जनता महसूस कर रही है और वह शिकायत कर रही है कि पानी बिल्कुल नही मिलता है । अब जो ट्रीटी होनी थी वह तो हो ही चुकी और उसको अब दुबारा बदला नहीं जा सकता है लेकिन इतना तो उसमें हमें सबक ले ही लेना चाहिए कि आइन्दा ट्रीटीज करते वक्त इस किस्म की गलतियां और लापर्वाही न की जाये ।

मैं उस ऐरिया से आता हूं जो कि सबसे वर्स्ट एफेक्टेड ऐरिया है । वहां पर पानी की बड़ी किल्लत है और पानी मिलता नहीं है । हालत यह है कि जहां पहले महीने में २० दिन, १५ दिन और १० दिन पानी आता था वहां अब सिर्फ ५ दिन ही आता है और अगर इस साल बरसात न अच्छी हुई होती तो खेती पर उसका खराब असर पड़ने वाला था लेकिन खुशकिस्मती से बारिश अच्छी होने से खेती पर बुरा असर नही पड़ेगा । अलबत्ता

बरसात अगर किसी साल न हो तो पानी न होने की वजह से काफी दिक्कत महसूस होगी।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा सरहिन्द फीडर के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। यह सारी फीडर कुल ११० मील की होगी और यह राजस्थान में ५०, ६० मील तक इंटरलिंक्ड होगी। वह नहर मुकम्मिल है। नहर में आप पानी सिर्फ ६० मील तक देते हैं। उस इलाके के २०० किसान आये थे और वह कहते थे कि नहर पूरी बनी हुई है लेकिन हमारे पास पानी नहीं है। उसकी कपेसिटी ४७०० क्यूसिक फिट है। उसमें से इस वक्त १७०० क्यूसिक ज्यादा से ज्यादा चलता है। ६६ मील तक आप चलाते हैं। १० मील तक इसलिए नही चला सकते कि आप के पास पानी नहीं है। वैसे १७०० क्यूसिक फिट ज्यादा से ज्यादा चल सकता है लेकिन आमतौर पर ११०० क्यूसिक फिट चलता है। अब उसके लिए सरहिन्द कैनाल में से टेम्पोरेरी तौर पर पानी ले सकते हैं।

अभी मेरे पहले जो भाई बोले थे उन्होंने फरक्का बैराज का जिक्र किया। अब पाकिस्तान के फोरेन मिनिस्टर श्री मंजुर कादिर का वह स्टेटमेंट आता है। जिसमें वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ तमाम ईस्टर्न रिवर्स के प्रोजेक्टस डिस्कस करेंगे। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उनसे सिर्फ एक ही प्रोजेक्ट पर बातचीत हो सकती है। सारी रिवर्स के प्रोजेक्ट्स पर बातचीत नहीं हो सकती है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का इस बारे में यही स्टैंड होना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इसी एक प्रोजेक्ट पर डिसकशन हो सकता है। सारी रिवर्स के बारे में बातचीत नहीं करनी चाहिए और यह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों के हित में होगा। फरक्का बराज के सिलसिले में हम पाकिस्तान को कोई वीटो की पावर नहीं देना चाहते। अब अगर हर प्रोजेक्ट पर बहस हो और एग्रबल हो और फिर हम दोनों वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास जायें और उसको अपना पंच बनायें तो यह लम्बा सिलसिला चलता है जो कि न तो पाकस्तान के हित में है और न हिन्दुस्तान के हित में है।

राजस्थान कैनाल हम चाहते हैं कि वह जल्द से जल्द बन जाये और उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन मुझे इसके बारे में यह कहना है कि जिस ढंग का आपने एग्रीमेंट किया है उसके बारे में आपको रिएग्रिजल करना पड़ेगा। इस एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक पहले १३ साल तक आप ६० दिन से ज्यादा कैनाल नहीं चला सकते है और जाहिर है कि जब चला नहीं सकते हैं तो पानी कहां से आयेगा। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इसके लिए रिफेजिंग करनी चाहिए ताकि आपका डैम मुकम्मिल हो और जब तक आप उसको मुकम्मिल नहीं करेंगे राजस्थान कनाल एक ख्वाब बन कर रह जायेगी। इसके लिए आपको रिफेजिंग करनी चाहिए और प्लानिंग कमिशन को इसके बारे में डिसकशन करना चाहिए कि कैसे यह काम पूरा हो।

इस के बाद मैं पंजाब की वाटर लौगिंग के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। करीब ३३ लाख एकड़ वहां पर वाटर लौग्ड ऐरिया है जहां कि वाटर टेबूल ५ फुट से कम है। इसके अलावा १७ लाख एकड़ एरिया पार्शिएली एफेक्टेड है जहां कि वाटर टेबूल ५ फिट से ११ फिट तक है। तकरीबन १६ लाख एकड़ ऐसा ऐरिया है जो कि बिल्कुल पानी में रहता है। आपने वाटरलौगिंग के वास्ते सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान में ५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। ४ करोड़ रुपया सेंटर ने दिया और एक करोड़ रुपया पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने खुद अपने रिसोर्सेज से प्रोवाइड किया। थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में आपने ज्याद से ज्यादा १२ करोड़ रुपया वाटर लौगिंग और फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए देने का वायदा किया है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने वाटर-लौगिंग के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान दिया है जिसकी कि टोटल कोस्ट ६१ करोड़ रुपये के करीब है। ऐंटी वाटरलौगिंग की जो स्कीम दी है वह २८ करोड़ की है। उन्होंने करीब ६०

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

करोड़ रुपये की स्कीमें दी हैं। इस २८ करोड़ में से वाटरलौगिंग के वास्ते ८ करोड़ रुपया मंजूर हुआ है और ४ करोड़ रुपया फ्लड कंट्रोल के वास्ते सैंक्शन हुआ है। मेरी राय में यह रकमें बहुत ही नाकाफी हैं और यह तो वही हुआ कि एक मरीज जिसको कि चार इंजैक्शन मिलने चाहिएं थे उसको दो ही इंजैक्शन दिये जायें। जिस तरह से उस मरीज को शफा हासिल नहीं होगी उसी तरह हमारी यह वाटर लौगिंग की प्राबलम भी सौल्व न हो सकेगी। अब पंजाब हमारी एक प्रीमियर एग्रीकलचरल स्टेट है और अगर वहां यह हालत रहती है और हम अपनी काश्त को नहीं बढ़ा सकते तो फिर कैसे आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम अन्न के मामले में सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी हासिल कर सकते हैं? हमें अपने एग्रीकलचरल ऐरिया को बढ़ाना होगा और तभी हम अपने प्रोडक्शन में इनक्रीज कर सकते हैं। पंजाब ने थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में ३५ करोड़ रुपये मांगे थे जब कि आपने केवल १२ करोड़ रुपया प्रोवाइड किया है जो कि बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। जिस तरह से एक मरीज अगर उसे उचित मात्रा में दवाई की खूराक और इंजैक्शन न मिले तो वह अच्छा नहीं हो सकता और उलटे दिन पर दिन उसकी हालत बदतर होती जायेगी ठीक यही हालत हमारे पंजाब की है। यह जो ८ करोड़ रुपये के करीब आप पंजाब को वाटरलौगिंग के लिए देते हैं तो इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और मेरा कहना है कि आप उस रकम को बढ़ायें।

आपको इसके लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास भी जाना चाहिए और उनकी इमदादा हासिल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि वाटरलौगिंग बजाय घटने के हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है और अगर आप उसको घटाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए ज्यादा रकम रक्खें .....

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय**: माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

**सरदार इकबाल सिंह**: मैं पांच मिनट का समय और चाहूंगा। मैं खाली इसी मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाड्स पर बोलता हूं और दूसरी किसी मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर मैं नहीं बोलता हूं और इस के लिए मैं काफी तैयारी करता हूं तो मुझे थोड़ा और मौका मिलना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में जितना एरिया वाटर-लाग्ड है, उस का वन-थर्ड हिस्सा पंजाब में है। वाटर-लागिंग के सम्बन्ध में हम अस्सी करोड़ रुपये के करीब खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। हर एक सूबे की अपनी प्राबलम्ज हैं; लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस रकम में से पंजाब को उतना दिया जाये, जितना एरिया उस के यहां है—टोटल एरिया का जितना हिस्सा पंजाब में है। इस तरह की ग्रान्ट्स को देने से पंजाब को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, बल्कि नुकसान होगा, क्योंकि वाटर-लाग्ड एरिया इन्क्रीज होता जायेगा सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान में सेन्टर ने पहले तीन करोड़ रुपये दिये और फिर एक करोड़ रुपये और दिये, यानी चार करोड़ रुपये दिये और इस के अलावा एक करोड़ रुपये पंजाब सरकार ने खुद दिये। इस तरह पांच करोड़ रुपये इस काम के लिये दिये गये।

**16 hrs.**

जहां तक पंजाब की स्कीम्ज का ताल्लुक है अगर्चे पैंतीस स्कीम्ज़ टैक्निकली एग्जामिन हुई, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उन में से पंजाब की एक भी नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब एग्रीकल्चर की प्रीमीयर स्टेट है। यह ठीक है कि वहां पर राउरकेला और भिलाई जैसे कारखाने नहीं बन सकते, लेकिन वहां नहरें बन सकती हैं। अगर वहां पर राउरकेला और भिलाई भी न बनें और नहरें भी न बनें, तो फिर सवाल यह है कि पंजाब के लोगों की खुशहाली कैसे कायम रह सकती है। उस को बिजली नहीं दी जाती है। हां, पहले दी गई थी। पंजाब एक ऐसी स्टेट है, जिस ने एग्रीकल्चर या छोटी इंडस्ट्री पर डिपेंड करना है। इस लिये उस को ज्यादा पानी और बिजली देनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में जो पहले दिया

गया है और बनाया गया है, उससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर हमारी स्कीम्ज को एग्जामिन नहीं किया जायेगा, तो वे कैसे मन्जूर होंगी और कामयाब होंगी और किस तरह पंजाब के लोगों को उनसे फायदा पहुंचेगा। इस महकमे की पैंतीस स्कीम्ज में से पंजाब की कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

जहां तक बिजली का ताल्लूक है, हमने इलक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाया। वह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम थी अच्छा ख्याल था। इस बारे में ख्याल यह था कि बोर्ड एक आटोनोमस बाडी होगी और उससे लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा होगा। प्रिंसिपल तो ठीक था, लेकिन अमल में यह देखा गया कि बोर्ड ने बनने के बाद एक ही कोशिश की कि किसी तरह से उस को नफा हो। और नफा तभी होगा कि अगर बिजली की बल्क सप्लाई किसी को दी जाये। इसलिये स्टेट इलक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने यह पालिसी अख्तियार की कि बल्क सप्लाई किसी एक कारखाने या फैक्ट्री को दे दी जाये, और उस से सब पैसा ले लिया जाये। इस तरह से उस ने छोटे-छोटे लोगों को थोड़ी-थोड़ी बिजली देनी पड़ेगी। न जगह-जगह मीटर रीड करने पड़ेंगे और न बिल्ज कलेक्ट करने पड़ेंगे। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि बोर्ड को यह डायरेक्टिव दिया जाये कि बिजली का इतना परसेंट रूरल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के लिये रखना होगा, इतना परसेंट छोटी सनअतों को देना होगा, इतना फीसदी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को देना होगा। पिछले साल इस बारे में एक कान्ट्रोवर्सी सामने आई कि रिहन्द डैम की सारी बिजली एक फैक्ट्री को दे दी गई। मैं किसी कान्ट्रोवर्सी की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में भाखड़ा डैम के जितने जेनीरेटर्ज लगे हैं, या अगले तीन सालों में लगने हैं, उन सबसे बिजली एक फैक्ट्री को मिल जायेगी। यह चौबीस करोड़ का प्रोजैक्ट है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे सारे पंजाब की नीड्स पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। इस दौरान में लोगों की नीड्स बढ़ी हैं। इसलिये इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान में रूरल इलक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई की स्कीम में ११ हजार गांव रखे गये थे और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में ४३ हजार गांव रखे गये थे। जब तक सेन्टर रूरल इलक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के लिये सबसिडी न दे, ग्रान्ट न दे, तब तक रूरल इलक्ट्रिक सप्लाई की स्कीम कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है। अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सबसिडी, ग्रान्ट की शक्ल में बोर्ड को न दे, तो बोर्ड यह समझता है कि उस को नफा कैसे हो और नफा उसको सिर्फ बड़ों से हो सकता है, छोटों से नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि उनको देने से कास्ट, लाइन्ज और कलैक्शन चार्जिज ज्यादा होते हैं। अगर यह सरकार रीअली इलक्ट्रिसिटी को छोटे देहातियों और सनअतकारों के पास ले जाना चाहती है, तो वह बोर्ड को सबसिडी और ग्रान्ट दे, ताकि बोर्ड सैल्फ-सफिशेन्ट हो कर उन लोगों को बिजली दे।

पंजाब में कितनी ही स्कीम्ज बनी हुई हैं। जो ११,००० गांवों की स्कीम बनी हुई है, उसमें से ३५०० गांवों को मिल चुकी है। और भी गांवों को मिल सकती है, अगर एक प्लान में दस करोड़ रुपया मिल जाये। चूंकि बोर्ड को प्राफिट नहीं है, इसलिये बिजली नहीं मिलती है। इस बारे में री-थिंकिंग करना चाहिये कि बिजली का मसला क्यों ऐसे हो गया, क्यों स्टार्वेशन प्वाइंट आ गया है, क्या यूटिलाइजेशन बेहतर नहीं हो सकती है। मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस बात पर विचार करे कि यूटिलाइजेशन आफ दि पावर रीसोर्सेज किस तरह इन्क्रीज हो सकती है। रूरल, छोटे देहातियों, सनअतकारों को किस ढंग से बिजली मिल सकती है। यह सोचना चाहिये। मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि अगले साल से पहले इस मिनिस्ट्री को इस हाउस

को और इस हाउस के जरिये कंट्री को बताना चाहिये कि हम बिजली का मसला इस ढंग से हल करना चाहते हैं ।

नेशनलाइज्ड इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का रेशो ज्यादा हो रहा है और प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज की रेशो दिन-पर-दिन कम हो रही है । इसलिये जो प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज बच गया है, उस को नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिये । प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज में कितनी डिफीकल्टी आती है, वे कितना ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करते हैं । इसलिये बड़ों बड़ों को भी नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का काम एक नेशनेलाइज्ड कनसर्न और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के आधार पर रन किया जाना चाहिये और समेंप्र इवेट सैक्टर नहीं होना चाहिये ।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया ।

**Shri Karni Singhji** (Bikaner): It is normally expected that a Member of the Opposition would be critical about all matters, but on this particular Ministry, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister on some of the wonderful works done by them. As far as this Ministry is concerned, and as far as the States of Punjab and Rajasthan are concerned, they actually perform the function of India. This time, when I had the opportunity to visit the Bhakra dam-site myself, I must confess that I was absolutely staggered at the good work that was done, and I was more than impressed by the zeal and enthusiasm of the officers and the young engineers who are working on these projects.

As you know, power is the backbone of our country. All of us who are building a base on industry know that without power our country cannot industrialise, and without industrialisation, our economy cannot function. Therefore, we are glad that this Ministry is laying full emphasis on power.

But, I would like to mention here that as far as the State of Rajasthan is concerned, we would like to have a little more allocation of power. Rajasthan is a backward State, and industrially also very backward, and although we have power now both from Bhakra-Nangal and from Chambal, none-the-less, it is not sufficient to meet our industrial growth.

As you know, the Rajasthan Canal is perhaps one of the most fantastic schemes, and it is one of the greatest that our country has undertaken, and it must go to the pride of our country that this world's largest scheme is carrying on according to schedule, and that very soon, when the scheme materialises, it will be the largest canal system in the world with a discharge of 18,500 cusecs, which I believe is almost 2000 cusecs more than the world's largest dams including Boulder and the Grand Gooley. I believe that we as a nation have earned the admiration of some of the world's greatest countries like the USSR and the USA, and, for that, the Ministry deserves to be congratulated I have, however, during the last few years, while debating on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, laid stress on the fact that as far as the Rajasthan Canal Control Board is concerned, it should be under the Central Government. While I do not want to be too critical about the State Government, nevertheless, we know that most of the State Ministries, obsessed with their regional politics, do not pay the full attention that these major projects require. Therefore, I hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power would consider taking over the control of the Rajasthan Canal exclusively under the Centre.

**Shri Ranga**: Hear, hear.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Pali): I think my hon. friend's party wants

just the opposite thing. They want more autonomy.

**Shri Ranga:** It wants decentralisation. This is an inter-State matter.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Along with the Rajasthan Canal, there are other important questions which have to be considered, and some of them are the question of soil survey, roads, arrangements for making villages, and arrangements for making drinking water available, and landscaping, etc. questions which have to be taken up from the very beginning, so that when the canal comes, we shall have all these things ready. I paid a brief visit to Chandigarh and I must say that it was a dream city that I saw come up. Why cannot this place also be like Chandigarh?

**Shri Ranga:** No.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** I admire the architecture of Chandigarh. That is my point of view.

**Shri Ranga:** The Ambar architecture is much more beautiful.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** I know that a master mind is necessary if we want to plan this area from scratch. Therefore, I am sure we do not wish altogether to take advice from Mons. Corbusier because our Indian engineers today are as good as any and I hope that our Ministry will make quite certain that all this phasing and programming will be done properly by a master mind by a good planner, so that whatever we build will not be an eye-sore.

This morning's papers have carried a very interesting report to the effect that sometime this summer, God willing, if cement is available, the Rajasthan Canal will bear the first fruits within a short span of three years. That, I think, is something we as a nation can easily be proud of. I hope that the Ministries concerned will see that the cement and other materials will be made available to the Rajasthan Canal Board so that the fruits of water within this will be made available within this 3 year span period, as early as from this summer.

For some years, I have been mentioning and stressing the need for lining the Rajasthan Canal. There was a great deal of discussion on this subject. As I pointed out, we would lose almost 60 per cent in see page. As far back as 1927, the northern part of Rajasthan had the first irrigation system provided by Maharaja Ganga Singhji of Bikaner who produced one of the world's largest canals without any Central aid or five year plan funds. He lined that canal; and I am very glad that the Central Government have at long last accepted the fact and have decided to line the Rajasthan Canal also.

The second point which we have discussed is the question of making the Canal navigable and connecting it with Kandla. I do not wish to start off on ared-herring here, because the most important thing right now is to have the Canal functioning. But the question of making the Canal navigable cannot be lost sight of. We do not want to have the Canal ready and 20 or 30 years later realise that there were certain things on which we were not prepared to go all out which resulted in curtailing the canal system. I therefore request the Minister to see that if it becomes necessary, a little more money is invested in the Canal to make it navigable. Let us do so even from now on, because this Canal is the pride of our country. I would also like to ask him to be good enough to enlighten us as to how far the Canal Waters Treaty with Pakistan will put the clock back as far as the Rajasthan Canal is concerned.

Now I will switch over to another subject, somewhat allied, and that is the floods from the Ghaggar. This is a problem that affects the States of Punjab and Rajasthan and I feel that we as good neighbours must try and solve this by sitting round a table, so that whatever the outcome of the decisions may be will be of benefit to both States. I believe one of the

[Shri Karani Singhji]

proposals by an expert is to divert the Ghaggar into the desert before it reaches Hanumangarh; the waters of the floods could then be used more usefully in the desert. By diverting the Ghaggar, we would be taking a positive step without making bunds etc which are in no way a final method of solving this problem. I believe that this diversion will cost us about Rs. 2 crores; but if we compare that with the loss that these floods inflict, it would not be much. I have a newspaper cutting from the *Hindustan Times* which estimates the losses at Rs. 3 crores.....

**Shri Ranga:** Every year.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Watever the figure may be, Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores, the fact remains that the investment of Rs. 2 crores that we make would not be too much in the context of the damage being caused every year. I hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will have this matter examined as early as possible so that we may not have any more floods from next year.

I would also like to take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Minister on having agreed with me, after nearly 7 or 8 years of discussions, that drinking water will be made available on humanitarian grounds to certain brackish water belts of Rajasthan, so that the people who go 20 miles in 120 degrees heat will now have drinking water made available to them from the Rajasthan Canal by life. This is a humanitarian task that the hon. Minister has been good enough to undertaken.

That brings us now to the question of power. I believe that we are now having a super-grid system in the south. May I request that the hon. Minister also considers the starting of a super-grid for Rajasthan, Punjab and Delhi?

A little while ago we were exercised in our minds over the shortage of water in the Gang canal system. I had gone to the hon. Minister in deputation and I was very happy to have his assurance, and later on an assurance from the Prime Minister himself on the floor, of this House, that it was not the Canal Waters Treaty with Pakistan that was responsible for it. We are very glad to have this assurance. I would, however, request that steps may be taken from now so that the experts from Punjab and Rajasthan could sit together and see that the Gang canal area is not starved of water next year.

We also have an assurance that Bhakra will be parennial by 1963. I hope that we will stick to that schedule.

Last, but not the least, I wish to bring before this House an entirely new question, which has not been brought up hitherto, a question, which concesrns both the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Defence. I had been doubting for almost a year now whether it was right to bring it up on the floor of the House. This is about the new artillery range that was being envisaged by the Ministry of Defence and being sited right in the middle of the Rajasthan Canal area. Our country is very big and often Ministries are so engrossed in their own work that they do not see each other's problems. But as matters turn out, the gunnery range that the Ministry of Defence wants to shift to Rajasthan will be only 10 miles away from Bikaner City which has almost 2 lakhs of population and will be the largest city on the Rajasthan Canal. And this is going to be in the middle of the irrigated area, which is coming under lift irrigation.

I do not know why this site has been selected, but it certainly shows lack of wisdom, because we know that the Rajasthan Canal in the next 20 or 30 years is going to irrigate the

entire area turning it green. At that stage, if the Ministry of Defence consider the removal of the artillary range to some other place, I doubt if they will find an inch of space, where they can do it. I therefore request not only the House and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power but also the Prime Minister, who has been very fair to us, to see that the artillary range is not located in the middle of the Rajasthan Canal area, that it is not located next to the largest mandi town on this belt, and also bear in mind that when some day India, as an expanding country, may want to test her atomic missiles —she must have them some day, although we are a peaceful country— this area is not made into the 'White Sands' of America. We would prefer that the artillary range be moved into the desert where there is no likelihood ever of the canal irrigating that area or any large cities developing.

I therefore request Government to appoint a Committee representing the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Rajasthan Government which will sit round a table and find a new place for this artillary range.

I would only like to say in conclusion that in a predominently agricultural country like ours, which is also a vast expanding industrial country, this Ministry is the backbone of the whole country and I hope that the good work that it has done will be continued in the years to come.

**Shri Ranga:** I wish to associate myself with the general trend of the remarks made by the three previous speakers on these Demands. This particular Ministry is fortunate in being associated with the brighter side of this Government. Therefore, it is natural that it should be able to present a better picture than most other Ministries are able to. I am glad that my hon. friend Mr. Karni Singhji has presented one side of the coin. I do not disagree with him. But I would like the House to know the other side of the coin as well.

This Ministry has had high-powered engineers associated with what is known as the CWPC. Their job it has been to plan, with a lot of foreign advances. I cannot say they have done their job just as satisfactorily as one would have wished. Take for instance, the very example given by my hon. friend Mr. Karni Singhji in regard to the Rajasthan Canal. I am glad Government has at long last come to the conclusion that the whole thing should be lined up with concrete. But why is it that they did not think of it at all in the beginning? Surely, they had a precedent. There was the versatile ruler, the famous Maharaja of Bikaner of the Peace Conference and the League of Nations fame. He established that precedent there and there was that canal, all concrete-lined. It has been serving Rajasthan so well. Surely, it should have been possible for the engineers to have advice the Government to make their plans in such a manner that the whole of this canal would be concrete-lined.

Secondly, there is the question of inland navigation. Here is an area which is so badly in need of transport, that too cheap transport. We are finding it so difficult to extend the railway mileage; the road mileage also is so very costly. This would be the cheapest means of transport and here is a canal which is going to be concrete-lined. Surely, it is proper that the plan also should include here and now progressive development of this Canal for that purposes also. They should plan it from now on for many reasons, one of them being the need for constructing bridges over it and locks also. If they were to construc bridges of low span and low height. then it would become necessary for them later on to destroy these bridges and sustain so much loss.

Thirdly, Sir, take the question of Koyna. Anyone who could have had in his mind the idea of a multi-purpose project, the constructive use of river water would not have really thought of the Koyna project in that manner. Maharashtra is essentially from the irrigation point of view an

[Shri Ranga]

unfortunate State. Much of it is scarcity area. They are so badly in need of more and more irrigation. If they cannot get direct irrigation then should certainly go in for power—it is true. But power should be produced in such a manner that it will not do any harm to irrigation potentialities of the river and utilisation of the river waters. Somehow I do not know which genius it was who advised the previous Government of Bombay and the Union Government has accepted it, and Koyna project has been thought of as a single-purpose project with the result that all the water flowing over it would be wasted in the Arabian Sea. Could there have been greater wastage of national resources than this? And yet that was thought of. Now I am told that there are some engineers who are ready to advise the Bombay Government there—and I do not know whether the Government of India's advisers are going to agree with that—to extent the scope of the Koyna project.

Many projects have been constructed by the Government. Most of them are useful. Some have proved not so very useful. But this certainly is a disastrous way of utilising the Krishna waters. It does not speak well of the planning genius or genii at the disposal of the Government.

Then, Sir, there is the question of minor irrigation. According to their information as much as 13 million acres of land are being irrigated today under minor irrigation and medium irrigation all over India. Much less attention has been paid by their experts on minor irrigation scheme than to major irrigation schemes.

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):** Minor irrigation is not with this Ministry.

**Shri Ranga:** I know. But here are the experts of the CWPC to whom all these projects have to be sent. Only day before yesterday speaking on the Orissa Budget I said that eight of their minor irrigation schemes were sent up here for scrutiny and the CWPC kept it with them for four years. In the fifth year they were good enough to send them back, so much so that the Orissa Government was able to make provision only in the last year's budget so far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned. I do not know of the details of the inner workings and relations as between the CWPC here and the Irrigation Ministries in the States. But here is a Ministry which is expected to take overall responsibility and provide overall wise leadership to the State Governments and therefore I feel that much greater attention should have been paid from the very beginning to the medium and small irrigation projects.

Having said that let me take up the other question. I agree with my hon. friend who complained about lack of facilities and privileges for these Hirakud workers and others who have offered their services in the construction of these great dams. Many of them sustained injuries and some of them have even lost their lives. I do not know whether the Workmen's Compensation Act is being applied there at all, whether sufficient compensation is being paid. Apart from that those people need some permanent provision to be made wherever it is possible, say, by way of grant of land, so that at least in their old age they would have something to fall back upon for having served for all these years. Heroic indeed is the role that our peasants are playing in all these projects. It is their job to make these projects really useful to the nation. They have got to convert dry land into wet land and that takes a lot of effort and investment of a large amount of money. But what happens? Does it speak so very well of the Ministry as a whole that one-third of the irrigation potential should still continue to re-

main un-utilised? Indeed, as more and more irrigation potential is being developed, we find more of it remains unutilised. And that is indeed a very great misfortune. I have calculated that it used to be 3.6 million acres of unutilised land which is ready for irrigation; it came down to 3·2 million acres; then it went up to 4·3 million acres. Now it is going to be according to the anticipated figures for 1960-61-5 million acres which will not be utilised. It is given in page 57 of the report. 14 million acres is the potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation; the net area utilised is 9 million acres. So 5 million acres remains unutilised. Surely this can be minimised.

Many a time my hon. friend Mr. Hathi was agreeing with us and was saying that it would be the duty of the State Governments to provide the necessary credit, working capital, implements and other things in order to enable our peasants to utilise the land. But unfortunately this drag, this loss continues to be there year after year. Does it speak well of the progress of our planning or the progress of the execution of the Plan? I would like the House to keep that in mind.

Then there is the question of flood control. There was a terrible flood over Godavari. I requested the Government of India here to share the responsibi ity in organising flood control. They promised. Soon after there was flood in Assam. Then they thought of it, and they constituted that Flood Board. When it came to Godavari it took a long time before they could think of constituting a Board. And they have not been able to provide sufficient protection to the people against the Godavari floods.

Recently here were terrible floods in Narmada and Tapti and the whole city of Surat was affected by it, and much greater attention than has been given would have to be paid to this.

There is the other question. My hon. friend was wondering why I was inclined to support Shri Karni Singhji when he said that there should be Government of India control over the canal system as between the Punjab and Rajasthan. Here is this great dispute that has arisen over the greedy demands—short-sighted demands, according to me—of the Maharashtra Government to waste the Krishna waters over Koyna and, later on, after that, over the very costly irrigation schemes in their own area. There is Krishna and Godavari. These two rivers flow through a large part of scarcity area, it is true, as it generally happens with all other rivers also. Surely, that alone does not give them a justification to go on obstructing the development of irrigation projects and multi-purpose projects in the lower basin of these rivers. And that happens to be Andhra. Is it the fault of the Andhra Government as well as the Union Government that they have proved to be sufficiently energetic and enterprising to have a number of schemes and seek to develop them? Yet this is the position. They seem to be anxious to follow a dog-in-the-manger policy. It is not fair. There is also the duty of the Government of India to try to bring about some kind of an understanding as between the three Governments, namely the Mysore Government, the Maharashtra Government and the Andhra Government. They have got to estimate the total availability of water from these two great rivers, especially Krishna. It is there, and it has got to be utilised to the fullest possible extent. It should be the effort of the experts as well as of the Government to help our people to utilise their waters to as great an extent, to as maximum an extent, as the waters of the Cauvery are being utilised today.

In the mean time, knowing full well that there is all this water, the Government of India as well as the Planning Commission—and I do not

[Shri Ranga]

know whether they have had the advice, the supporting advice of the CWINC or not—they have thought it fit to delay the sanction of the Pochampadu project and the development of other projects which Andhra had ready and which it had placed before the Union Government, in order to settle some kind of an imaginary claim that was made by the Maharashtra Government. I was told there is plenty of water and very much more. Yet why is there this delay in the sanction that the Government of India was expected to give to the schemes that the Government of Andhra has sent them? Therefore I wish to make one suggestion, for whatever it is worth. I am making it as a layman and I would like it to be examined without prejudice to any better suggestion that any other person may be able to make.

And that is, that in the matter of construction of various irrigation schemes that would come to be prepared and placed before the Government of India by the Mysore Government as well as the Maharashtra Government in regard to the needs of their own scarcity areas for irrigation, the Government of India must be willing to come forward and bear the major portion of the cost and in that way help those Governments, and at the same time remove this obstruction in the way of the Andhra Government in developing their irrigation schemes.

For instance, there is the question of inundation. I entirely agree with my hon. friend from Punjab. I am speaking subject to correction, but experts who ought to know something about it have assured me that more land is going out of irrigation than the land that is being brought into fresh irrigation, because of this inaundation; and soil is being destroyed. So little has been done and is being done. Major attention has to be given to this problem of drainage in all these irrigated areas, so that the surplus water can be utilised later on and the land under irrigation and that is being brought under irrigation will continue to be under good irrigation and the peasants will not lose the fertility of their soil.

Then, there is the question of tube-wells. There also there has been a terrible scandal, not on the part of any particular officer or any particular department. But it so happens that in U.P. and in other areas also, many of the tube-wells are not productive, are not useful and they are proving to be more and more costly. More attention has got to be paid to this also.

There is the question the scarcity areas—how to protect them. They can be protected through irrigation, through soil protection, through flood control measures, through tube-wells, by the development of minor irrigation and medium scale schemes. In this regard I would like the Ministry to find ways and means of cooperating with the Agriculture Ministry in order to maximise the protection that they can possibly give to the people who are working in the scarcity areas, especially in the direction of the development of what is known as dry farming.

Next, there is the big question of betterment levy or inclusion fees. I happened to go to Punjab as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and I made certain enquiries about the utilisation of water, why the peasants were not willing to utilise the irrigation water. As you all know, the peasant looks upon water as liquid gold and he would make any amount of sacrifice; and yet this betterment levy was fixed at such a high level that the poor peasants were not able to use that. I made some suggestions and others also, to the Government. But the Punjab Government did not heed nor

did this Ministry here. It needed a satyagraha movement on the part of the peasants, a movement led by some of my friends on this side as well as others before the Union Government opened their eyes and began to make some concessions in this particular regard.

Therefore, I would ask my hon. friend that whenever he or his officers think of these new projects, they should consider this matter also in a sympathetic manner. They should look at the difficulties of the peasants who have invested their all, their savings and also borrowings from others and also by turning all their jewellery into liquid gold and poured it all in converting the dry land into wet land. When they are taking all this trouble, it would be beggarly and niggardly on the part of a plan-minded Government to think of levying this betterment levy in such a way as to discourage these people from utilising the irrigation waters.

Lastly, they propose to spend Rs. 650 crores as development of irrigation. I am not in favour of the general trend of planning of this Government. Any Government will have to plan; and more so in regard to the development of these multi-purpose projects, minor irrigation works and medium scale irrigation works, development of electricity etc. in regard to these things. When they do plan, as I have said last time, the first priority has got to be given to agriculture. These will have to go into a part of the construction of development of agriculture in the rural areas.

If I were to have a chance, I would certainly place at the disposal of the development of these aspects of agriculture in the rural areas, the major portion of whatever national resources I would be able to have raised or garner and place at the disposal of the national government.

In conclusion, I would like my hon. friend to try and devise ways and means by which they can prevent such calamities as the Kadam project and also the things that happened recently in Bhakra-Nangal, and also what happened in the Damodar Valley. The Damodar Valley was intended to be an irrigation project; so little irrigation could be developed; it was intended to be a flood protection project and the last floods have proved the falsity of the claim. Similar was the case of the Hirakud dam; it did not prove as good a flood protection as the Government wishes to claim. Similar mishaps are taking place all over India. Therefore, from this point of view also, I would like my friend to direct his experts to study these various aspects of the plans that are being placed before them for new projects, multi-purpose as well as single purpose projects, and see that our country is saved from such calamitous losses and misdirection of our national resources and also the loss of our Plans. Thank you, Sir.

**Shri S. C. Samata:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am glad and thankful to this august House for the earnest support and blessing which it gave to a scheme because of which something has appeared about Ganga Barrage in the report of this year. I am referring to page 49, where it has been written as follows:

> "Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta:
>
> Progress has been made on the Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta, alternatively called the Ganga Barrage or Farakka Barrage Project. Detailed designs which immediately precede or are concurrent with construction have been in hand during the year and certain gaps in the investigations including model experiments have been under way. The main road and rail communications to Farakka have been completed. With the conclusion of the railway works the entire left afflux bund (over

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

20 miles long) of the Project has also been completed. Further construction on some major components is being undertaken and the detailed designs of the remaining components will go on concurrently with construction. Necessary provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan."

I am glad about it and I want to express some views about it to the House and also to the hon. Minister. The Bengal engineers investigated the scheme in 1920-22 and recommended a barrage near about Farakka. In 1927-28, Sir William Wilcox of Egypt supported this Barrage scheme. In 1936—41 in Bengal they carried on hydraulic observations on their own cost and in 1948-49, after Independence, the Bengal engineers resumed the observations and recommended a barrage at Farakka. They said that by this the Calcutta Port would be benefited and established river communication with U.P. and Bihar would become feasible and a rail-road national highway would be constructed to connect South Bengal with North Bengal. Then the scheme was referred to the Central Government. In 1950, the project report was prepared by he CWPC but the Chairman of the CWPC wanted investigation to be conducted at another site and not at Farakka. So, the scheme was not included in the First Plan.

They also recommended another barrage on the Bhagirathi near Jangipur Canal from Ganges to Bhaigirathi Rail Road and National Highway. In 1954 the Gokhale Committee was appointed for this. In 1956 the Gokhale Committee prepared the report and it was to be included in the Second Five Year Plan. But after examining that report the CWPC opined further investigation by foreign experts. Now they had exhausted all the experts in India and they said that foreign experts should examine it or else it cannot be taken up. Dr. Hansen was appointed He submitted a report which was the same as the one submitted by the Bengali engineers in 1920. That has been accepted by our Government. Work will go on on that project. Though there is something in the report, I apprehend whether the work will be carried on or in the plea of technical expert opinion something will happen. I have faith in my Governments, and I think from 1920 to 1960 sufficient data has been collected. There must not be any misgivings at present and I hope things will be carried on.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the estimated cost of the project. I also want to know whether only a barrage at Farakka will be done or a feeder canal will be dug and another barrage at Jangipur will be constructed. Finally, I want to know when Government expect that this programme will be completed. From this report I find that it may take eight to nine years or even ten years. Sir, in 1920 it was considered and after ten years from now, that is after 50 years from the time when it was first considered, it will be a real thing. At that time we may celebrate the silver jubilee.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray** (Malda): If we are alive.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** If a canal is dug from the Farakka Barrage to the mouth of the river at Jangipur, how much water will it carry and how much benefit will accrue so far as the navigational problem at the Calcutta Port is concerned? Sir, in that area there are so many rivers connected with this and which will be benefited. They are: Pagla river joining with Bhagirathi, Mayurakshi joining with Bhagirathi, Ajoy river joining with Bhaigirathi, Jalangi river joining with Bhagirathi, Mathabhanga and Churni joining with Hooghly, Damodar river joining with Hooghly, Rupnarain river joining with Hooghly and Kangsbati-Haldi river joining with Hooghly. These are inter-linked rivers of the main

river Ganges. Sir, you will be astonished to hear that 200 years ago or even 150 years ago Ganges was flowing by the side of Calcutta and through a place where there is no river now. The flow of the Ganges at Farakka was obstructed because of silting and the Ganges went to the eastern side Bengal and was called Padma.

You know that in 1956 and 1959 there were floods in West Bengal. In 1959, a Flood Enquiry Committee was established under the chairmanship of an expert engineer, Sardar Man Singh. I was told that a preliminary report has been submitted to the West Bengal Government. I would like to know whether that preliminary report at least has come to the Ministry and, if so, what are the findings and what suggestions they have made, which should be followed in the meantime. I would also like to know when the final report is expected to be submitted, and would like to know the recommendations.

I was till now speaking about the southern part of West Bengal. In the northern part which was almost separated, the Tista multi-purpose project has been taken up. We are glad about it. The area to be benefited by the Tista multi-purpose project will be the Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar districts in West Bengal and the Goalpara district of Assam. The detailed investigation and survey of this project have advanced, and I hope the Government will not incur any delay in this matter.

I find on page 7 of the report, a reference to the meetings of Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan. It is said:

> "Two meetings of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan were held during the year 1960, one at New Delhi (June-July, 1960) and the other at Dacca (October, 1960). Procedural details and arrangements for the exchange of data on projects of mutual interest in India and East Pakistan, were discussed and agreed upon in a spirit of cordiality and understanding. Basic data regarding the Ganges-Kobadak Project including the Khulna unit in East Pakistan and the data for the Ganga Barrage Project for the preservation of the Port of Calcutta in India, were exchanged. The gauge and discharge data of the river Ganga at Farakka in India, and at Hardinge Bridge in East Pakistan, the gauge data at Rajshahi and Goalundo in East Pakistan were also exchanged.
>
> It was also agreed to hold the next meeting as soon as further data on these and other projects of mutual interest, and river gauge data of other sites, could be exchanged."

My hon. friend Sardar Iqbal Singh was telling us that we must learn from the lessons which we have got in the western part from the negotiations and agreements with Pakistan. In this case, I find that everything is going on all right. Pakistan is going on with the Kobadak scheme and we are going on with our scheme, the Ganga Barrage It is true; let us discuss about these two. Why go further? Let us go on with these two. I think the Minister will agee; let us carry on with these two projects only and afterwards we will see what happens, because Ganges is a river which can enliven the Calcutta port, which is an international port. This is an international question and nothing should come in its way. Let us go on and have the projects completed as soon as possible, because of the international aspect of it. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and do it as expeditiously as possible.

**श्री० रणवीर सिंह** (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं, मैं मानता हूं कि पंजाब की तरक्की इस मंत्रालय

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

के कारण है। यह मंत्रालय जहां किसान के लिये खेती के लिये पानी का इन्तजाम करता है, वहां देश में छोटे बड़े कारखाने लगाने के लिये बिजली पैदा करने का इन्तजाम करता है और इन दोनों चीजों में हमारे प्रदेश, पंजाब को, काफी बड़ा हिस्सा मिला है पिछले दस सालों में। आप जानते हैं कि यह साल एक तरह से पंजाब के इतिहास में एक बहुत अहम साल होगा, क्योंकि आज से चौदह पन्द्रह साल पहले १९४६ में जो काम शुरू किया गया था भाखरा डेम का, वह १९६१ में मुकम्मल हो जायगा। दिसम्बर, १९६० तक भाखरा डेम के ऊपर १५२ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद हमारे सूबे में जहां बिजली और पानी की तादाद बढ़ी है, उस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि हमारे सूबे में पानी ज्यादा हो गया है, मैं यह नहीं मानता कि खेत की पैदावार भी उस के हिसाब से बढ़ गई है। हमारे कुछ दोस्तों का ख्याल है कि जब ये नहरें बनी, उस वक्त इंजीनियर्स ने भाकरा की नहरों को छोड़ कर बाकी को पक्का नहीं किया और इस वजह से जहां पंजाब में पिछले दस बारह सालों में नहरों की सिंचाई की भूमि बढ़ी है और उस में लाखों एकड़ सिंचाई की तादाद बढ़ी, उस के साथ साथ पिछले नौ दस साल में पंजाब में ३३ लाख एकड़ भूमि या तो खराब हो चुकी है, या खराब होने का खतरा है। जिस भाखरा डेम से और उस की नहरों से २२ लाख एकड़ के करीब भूमि की सिंचाई होती है, उस को मुकम्मल करने के लिये चौदह वर्ष लगे और उस पर जो १५० करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं या अन्दाजन १७० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे, उस में से ७०, ८० करोड़ रुपया नहरों के हिस्से में आता है। हमारे प्रदेश में यह ख्याल है कि जिस काम के लिये चौदह बरस लगे, उतनी ही भूमि को ६० करोड़ रुपये में पैदावार के योग्य बनाया जा सकता है। साल दो साल में पूरा हो सकता है, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश के पास पैसा नहीं है और हिन्दुस्तान का प्लानिंग कमीशन दूसरे देशों की तरफ पैसे के लिये देखता है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस से सस्ती और ज्यादा देश को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली और कोई स्कीम नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन जो भूमि खराब है, जिसे वाटर लागिंग कहते हैं और जिस का इंतजाम एक साल में और दो साल में किया जा सकता है और जिसके लिये न कोई डैम बनाने की जरूरत है और न ही बाहर से इंजीनियर बुलाने की जरूरत है, उस में देरी क्यों होती है, उस का इंतिजाम क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। पंजाब में ही आज ३५ करोड़ रुपये सालाना का घाटा होता है जोकि पंजाब का ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश का घाटा है। वहां पर ३५ करोड़ रुपये की अनाज की या दूसरी फसलें कम पैदा होती हैं। आज आप बाहर से गेहूं और कपास इत्यादि मंगाते हैं लेकिन ये चीजें जब पंजाब में ही बड़ी आसानी से पैदा हो सकती हैं, तो उस तरफ आप क्यों ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। वाटर लागिंग की वजह से जो पैदावार होनी चाहिये जमीन से वह नहीं हो पाती है और देश को हर साल ३५ करोड़ का घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि वाटर लागिंग का पंजाब के अन्दर बड़े जोर शोर से ठीक करने का इंतिजाम किया जाता। लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात है कि उधर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। प्लानिंग कमीशन जो हिन्दुस्तान के लिये दस करोड़ रुपये का इंतिजाम करेगा तीसरी योजना के लिए वह पंजाब के लिये वाटर लागिंग की समस्या को हल करने के लिये सिर्फ आठ करोड़ रुपया ही तलाश कर सका है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस काम के लिये इस देश में अगर रुपया बढ़ाने की भी जरूरत पड़े जिस से लोग समझते हैं इनफ्लेशन हो जाता है, वह इस काम को करने से नहीं हो सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि यह एक ऐसी स्कीम है जिस के नतीजे उसी साल में निकलने वाले हैं और इस से कोई इन्फ्लेशन नहीं हो सकता है। डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग भी आप इस के

बारे मे कर सकते हैं ; पंजाब के अन्दर ६१ करोड़ की स्कीम है और इस से पंजाब में वाटर लागिंग का मसला हमेशा हमेशा के लिये हल हो सकता है और उस से देश का फायदा हो सकता है । इस से पंजाब की जिन्दगी को आप बचायेंगे । हिन्दुस्तान का प्लानिंग कमीशन अगर एक सौ करोड़ नही मैं तो कहता हूं कि ६० करोड़ रुपया ही और अधिक नोट छाप कर पंजाब को दे दे और पंजाब के इंजीनियर्स को इस मसले को हल करने का मौका दे दे तो देश का भी भला हो सकता है और पंजाब का तो जैसे मैं ने कहा इस से जीवन ही सुधर जाता है ।

**17 hrs.**

मैं अपने इलाके के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आप जानते हैं कि आज से आठ नौ महीने पहले रोहतक का नाम इस देश के अन्दर ही नहीं विदेशों के अन्दर भी मशहूर हो गया था । वहां के पानी की तस्वीरें, फ्लड्स जो आए थे, उनके पानी की तस्वीरें, तबाही की तस्वीरें सारी दुनिया में छपी थीं । उन फ्लड्स से जो नुकसान हुआ था वह करोड़ो में हुआ था । पंजाब सरकार ने गरीब आदमियों की इमदाद के लिए, किसानों की इमदाद के लिए, बेविस्वेदारों की इमदाद के लिए, खेतों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की इमदाद के लिए एक करोड़ चालीस लाख रुपये के करीब खर्च करने का फैसला किया था । मैं समझता हूं कि एक करोड़ के करीब खर्च होगा इमदाद की शक्ल में अगर उस ड्रेन के पानी के बारे मे पहिले कोई स्कीम मंजूर कर ली जाती तो ड्रेन मे रोहतक जिले में इतनी तबाही न होती । यह बदरी आठ नम्बर ड्रेन है जिसके बारे में मैं कह रहा हूं । अगर हमारे इंजीनियर्स, हमारा प्लानिंग कमीशन इस बात का पहले से अंदाजा लगाता और पहले से खर्चे की मंजूरी दे देता और हम को पैसा दे देता तो मुझे बताइये कि इससे देश का नुकसान होता या फायदा होता । एक तरफ पंजाब की, रोहतक जिले के किसानों की तबाही हुई, शहर की तबाही हुई और डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब इमदाद पर खर्च किया गया और दूसरी तरफ इस स्कीम को पूरा करने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया अब हम खर्च करेंगे, यह कैसा प्लानिंग है । मेरी समझ में तो यह बात नहीं आई है । तबाही आने से पहले ही अगर यह रुपया इस स्कीम पर खर्च कर दिया गया होता, तब तो प्लानिंग कहा जा सकता था । तबाही के बाद ही हम रुपया तलाश करे, यह कैसे जायज हो सकता है । हमारे देश के फ्लड कण्ट्रोल के चीफ इंजीनियर जायें और देखें कि ड्रेन नम्बर ८ के पानी को ड्रेन नम्बर ६ के रास्ते से यमुना में डाला जा सकता है । लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को गांव का और देहात का आम आदमी भी समझ सकता है और जानता है कि जहां से पहले ड्रेन नम्बर ६ गुजरता था उसमें से अगर पानी डाला जाता तो किसी को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता । पानी तमाम का तमाम यमुना के अन्दर गिरना था और आज भी और आगे भी यमुना के अन्दर गिरेगा । लेकिन एक अजीब सा डर पैदा किया जाता है दिल्ली का । दिल्ली बहुत बड़ा शहर है । दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान का ही आज बहुत बड़ा शहर नहीं है बल्कि दुनिया के भी बहुत बड़े अहम शहरों में आज उसकी और नई दिल्ली की गिनती होती है । हिन्दुस्तान के नहीं संसार के सबसे बड़े इन्सान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यहां रहते हैं और उनकी सरकार रहती है । उनको कोई खतरा हो तो मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि रोहतक उसके लिए अपने आपको कुर्बान करने के लिये तैयार है । लेकिन एक दिमागी खतरा पैदा करके कहा जाए कि यह नहीं हो सकता है तो अजीब सी बात दिखाई देती है । हिन्दुस्तान के फ्लड कण्ट्रोल के चीफ इंजीनियर जाकर राय दें इसके बारे में तो मुझे बहुत अजीब सा मालूम देता है ।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

17.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं आपको, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यकीन दिलाता हूं कि बदरी जो है, वह ड्रेन नम्बर ८ मेरे गांव के साथ से गुजरता है और वहां से मैं हजार डेढ़ हजार नहीं दस हजार आदमियों के जत्थे को दिल्ली तो बहुत नजदीक है, अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कलकत्ता में भी जाकर बैठ जाएं तो वहां ले जा सकता हूं। यहां एक हवाई सा डर पैदा किया जाता है कि नुकसान होगा। कितना नुकसान होगा, इसको मैंने देखा है। बड़े बड़े कनारे जो ऊंचे ऊंचे हैं वे भी मैंने देखे हैं। किस तरह से वह पानी दिल्ली को डबोयेगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। वह न दिल्ली को और न ही दिल्ली के देहातों को डबो सकता है। अगर वहां से पानी आना है तो कोई नुकसान तो मुझे समझा कोई इंजीनियर समझाये कि यमुना के कौन से किनारे हैं, जो कि इतने ऊंचे पानी को जाने रोकेंगे। ड्रेन में पानी जाने की क्या जरूरत है। पानी अपनी सतह खुद रखता है और बगैर ड्रेन के दिल्ली की तरफ आ सकता है। तो यह जो डर है यह हवाई डर है। मुझे डर है कि जो तबाही रोहतक को पिछले साल देखनी पड़ी थी वहीं तबाही उसको इस साल भी न देखनी पड़े। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो फ्लड कण्ट्रोल के चीफ इंजीनियर इसके जिम्मेवार होंगे क्योंकि गलत डर की वजह से उन्होंने एक गलत राय दी है।

मुझे खुशी है कि पंजाब के मुख्य मन्त्री और हमारे भी मन्त्री महोदय चण्डीगढ़ गए थे और वहां इस मसले का एक हल तजवीज हुआ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि उस काम में जो आज तक देरी हुई ई हवाई डर की वजह से वह आगे नहीं होगी और पंजाब सरकार को जितने रुपये की आवश्यकता है, वह माननीय मन्त्री जी देने का प्रबन्ध कर देंगे और रोहतक जिले को तबाही से बचायेंगे।

यह मन्त्रालय जैसे मैंने कहा देहातों को जीवन देता है। लेकिन इसके काम करने का जो तरीका है वह अजीब ही है। बड़ी बड़ी नहरें निकलती हैं और जहां से शुरू होती हैं और जिन की जमीन में से गुजरती हैं उनको पानी नहीं मिल सकता है। लोग जो हैं वे शायद यह समझते हों कि जो नहर को निकालने के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं या जो वजीर हैं व रोहतक और उससे जिले को शायद इससे लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं और इस वास्ते जितने पीछे आगे वाले जिले गुड़गांव में गाव इत्यादि आते हैं, वहां पानी नहीं दिया जा सकता है। यही हाल बिजली का है। बिजली के बड़े बड़े खम्भे जिन खेतों को खराब करते हैं उनको बिजली नहीं दी जा सकती है, उन खेतों के गांव वालों को बिजली नहीं दी जा सकती है। बिजली का महकमा तो एक व्यापार का महकमा समझा जाता है। लेकिन अजीब है इनके व्यापार के हिसाब को लगाने का तरीका। बिजली की तारे लाख पये फी मील खर्च करके आगे चलती हैं। पांच हजार का ट्रांसफोर्मर लगा करके जहां बिजली दी जा सकती है वहां बिजली नहीं दी जाती है। आप जानते हैं कि जैसे प्रदेशों का आपस में झगड़ा होता है, वैसे ही जिलों का और तहसीलों का भी आपस में झगड़ा चलता है अजीब हालत है कि एक शहर जिसकी आबादी दस हजार के ऊपर की है, उसको बिजली देने के लिए कहां से उनके पास तार आता है, यह मालूम नहीं। और कौन सा वह हिसाब है जिससे इस तार को तो वहां भेजना फायदेमन्द है लेकिन ५ हजार रु० का ट्रांसफार्मर लगा कर जो हिस्सा बीच में पड़ता है उसमें बिजली देना घाटे की बात है। यह हिसाब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि यह समझा जाता है कि हम कोई चीज समझ नहीं सकते और जो बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर हैं वे ही समझ सकते हैं। मगर मैं एक बात कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस देश के अन्दर समय आवेगा, अगर वह अभी नहीं आया है तो अब आ ही रहा है, जबकि देहात का गरीब आदमी जिसे आज लोग

अनपढ़ कहते हैं, वह मजबूर कर देगा हिन्दुस्तान के बिजली के बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स को यह समझने के लिये कि उनका यह हिसाब खाता गलत है ।

इसी तरह से बिजली का हिसाब है । पंजाब के अन्दर, हाथी साहब ने जवाब दिया, दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर बिजली की भूख बहुत बढ़ गई है । वहां पर साढ़े तीन लाख किलोवाट बिजली खप सकती है, लेकिन सिर्फ डेढ़ लाख किलोवाट मिलती है । और उसमें से भी हिमाचल प्रदेश हिस्सेदार है, जम्मू काश्मीर हिस्सेदार है, राजस्थान हिस्सेदार है और दिल्ली भी हिस्सेदार है । बिजली और पानी के लिये सब हिस्सेदार हैं । पीने के लिये पानी चाहिये, छोटी नहरों के लिये पानी चाहिये, लेकिन अगर कहीं बरसात ज्यादा हो जाय और कहीं पानी राजस्थान में घग्घर नदी की तरफ चला जाय तो राजस्थान का जत्था तैयार है । चूंकि दिल्ली रोहतक के पड़ौस में है इसलिये अगर यमुना में पानी आ जाय तो दिल्ली वाले इस के लिये जत्थाबन्दी करने के लिये तैयार हैं । मुझे बतलाइये कि जो हमारा बरसात का पानी है वह कहां भेजें ? चीन में भेजें या किधर भेजें ? जो हमारे पानी के बहने का रास्ता है उससे ही वह पानी जायेगा । यह भी अजीब बात है कि हमारा पानी पीने के लिये और दूसरे कामों के लिये दूसरों को मिल जायगा लेकिन हमें नहीं मिलेगा । वह सारी जगह जायेगा, राजस्थान जायगा, दिल्ली जायगा । वह वहां पर जाये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं, लेकिन पंजाब का भी उसमें ख्याल किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं जानता हूं कि यहां बिजली के लिये तीसरी पंचसाला योजना में आप ११०० करोड़ के करीब रुपया लगा रहे हैं । लेकिन देहात के अन्दर बिजली फैलाने के लिये तो आप चन्द करोड़ ही रहे हैं । अगर पंजाब को १५ करोड़ रु० मिल जाय तो पंजाब में बिजली बहुत सारे देहात में फैल सकती है । लेकिन पंजाब के एलक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को २० या २५ करोड़ रुपया नहीं मिलेगा । पिछली दफा उन्होंने १३ करोड़ रु० की सीलिंग रक्खी । अजीब हालत है, बिजली पैदा करने के लिये जो बांध बनाने होते हैं उनमें सकड़ों करोड़ रुपये हम लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन बिजली को फैलानेके लिये जो छोटे मोटे तार भेजने पड़ते हैं उनके लिये हम हिसाब लगाते हैं कि १३ करोड़ रु० दें या १६ करोड़ रु० दें । अगर पंजाब १६ करोड़ मांगता है और खर्च कर सकता है तो हम १३ के बजाय १६ करोड़ रु० नहीं दे सकते । मुझे तो हिसाब आता नहीं, पता नहीं यह कौनसा इंजीनियरिंग का हिसाब है या कौनसे फायदे का हिसाब है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के इंजीनियर और हमारा मन्त्रालय इस बात को समझे कि अगर १३ करोड़ रु० के बजाय २२ करोड़ रु० कर दिया जाय और उसको इस्तैमाल कर सकें तो उससे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है । वाटर लागिंग का इन्तजाम कर के जो काम १४ बरस के अन्दर हमने ६० करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके १२२ लाख एकड़ नई भूमि के अन्दर पैदावार बढ़ाई । अगर हम इतनी तरक्की कर सकते हैं तो ६० करोड़ की सहायता पाकर के हम ३३ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सीम—दूर करके माल में पैदावार डयौढ़ी कर सकते हैं । तो ६० करोड़ ६० आप यह दें और १३ करोड़ रु० के बजाय २५ करोड़ रु० दें ताकि तार फैल सकें, तो काफी लाभ हो सकता है । साथ में हमारे ऊपर बैटरमेंट लेवी लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और न ही किसानों को सरकार के खिलाफ, जो कि लोगों की सरकार है, उठना पड़ेगा । अगर आप इस तरह से करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि घाटा नहीं रहेगा और उसकी वजह से किसान को कोई सत्याग्रह करने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी ।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

अजीब हालत है कि पंजाब के अन्दर बड़ी तरक्की हुई है, और यह बात भी सही है कि पंजाब का पानी और बिजली का जो महकमा है वह भी तकरीबन हमारे इलाके के भाइयों के पास ही रहा है । वैसे तो हमें पंजाबी रीजन वालों से कई बातों का गिला है, लेकिन सभी इंजीनियर वहां के हैं, उनके हाथ में सारी चीजें हैं । वैस्टर्न यमुना कैनाल को दूसरी पंचसाला योजना में रक्खा और उस पर ४ करोड़ रु० रु० खर्च करने की स्कीम रक्खी गई, लेकिन उसके ऊपर चार सालों में २५ लाख रु० खर्च हो सका और पांचवें साल में एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च होगा । इस तरह से जहां पर ४ करोड़ रु० खर्च करने की बात थी वहां सवा करोड़ रु० खर्च होगा । मुझे खुशी है कि जहां तक बरसात के पानी के इन्तजाम का सवाल है, उसके लिय १ करोड़ रु० मेरे इलाके पर खर्च होगा, पानी को बढ़ाने के लिये भी १ करोड़ रु० या उससे ज्यादा खर्च होगा । यह हालत है हमारे पंजाब की लेकिन इस सदन मे फैसला किया कि पंजाब में दो रीजन होंगे और हिन्दी रीजन पंजाब का हिस्सा रहेगा । हमने तो यह कभी नहीं कहा कि हमे पंजाब के साथ रखिये, दिल्ली के साथ रखिये या यू० पी० के साथ रखिये । यह देश हमारा है । जहां यह सदन फैसला करेगा हम वहां रहेंगे. लेकिन हमारा हक तो इस सदन को दिलाना ही है ।

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri** (Berhampore): The few Members from West Bengal who have spoken in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have without exception referred to the Ganga Barrage. About a month ago, we were all heartened to hear from the Minister a sort of a firm announcement that the Government had decided to go on with the Ganga Barrage project. But the hon. Member from West Bengal who spoke before the previous speaker, Shri S. C. Samanta, seemed to have certain doubts in his mind whether the Government were at all serious about this project and how firm the decision was. He referred to one passage in the Report, which I need not read over again, where an impression is sought to be created that the project has already been taken in hand and construction work almost started. But when we look at the Demands for Grants in page 69, we find that there is a mention of the Ganga Barrage project. There is a grant of Rs. 7,39,000 shown against this project. Of course, it is a ridiculously low, sum, for such a big project cannot even be started with that sum. But the cat would be out of the bag if you just read one line where it is said:

> "for carrying out hydrological and other investigations connected with Ganga Barrage Project".

That is the apprehension which Shri S. C. Samanta expressed, that these never ending investigations seem to be still in view and there is no knowing as yet when the project would at all be taken in hand.

So I would like to request the hon. Minister to enlighten us as to the exact status of the scheme, whether they have decided that such a scheme should be taken in hand and whether they are going to implement it, and if the decision is for implementation, when construction will be taken in hand. These doubts have been confirmed in the public mind because of a fact which I cannot help mentioning here. A team of Central Government engineers recently visited the project site which happens to be in my home district, Murshidabad. Some of them met the local Press, and one of the officers who talked to the Pressmen made a statement that there is no knowing as yet—he was very sceptical—whether the scheme would at all be taken in hand; he made a remark which was published in the local papers there that this is all election stunt and nothing more than that. I would not go so far as to condemn it as an election stunt. But there are certain things which intrigues me very much. Firstly, who is to execute the scheme? Have the Government taken any firm disision

on that point? Here in the report of the Ministry it has been said that it is a project for the preservation of the port of Calcutta. But when we look to the Report of the Transport and Communications Ministry, although there are several pages devoted to conditions of Hooghly and the precarious state of the Port of Calcutta, there is no mention here of the Ganga Barrage or any hopes held out that the Ganga Barrage would come to save the Port of Calcutta.

It seems up till now the position is that some hydrological investigations in connection with the project will be carried on. That is the programme for the present year, but if my information is correct, everybody knows that this is a large-scale project which will take eight or ten years to complete. Even to carry materials to the two points on either side of the river and to create the necessary organisation, will take at least two or three years. So, unless there is a concrete project report in the hands of Government, unless the Government is determined that these things should be immediately implemented and unless they go ahead with all speed, let them not hold out the hope that they are going to save the Port of Calcutta by the Ganga Barrage Project alone. After eight or ten years if you finish the project—I do not know whether it will be finished in the next eight or ten years—even if we move with all speed, after eight or ten years we will only be able to stop the increasing volume of water through the Bhagirathi-Hooghly Channel. It will take several years before the whole thing can take effect and the desired results can be achieved. That is why people are not going to be satisfied with mere hydrological investigations. I put a straight question to the hon. Minister as to who would execute this project; whether his Ministry had been entrusted with this work, or whether the Transport and Communications Ministry would undertake it? If it were his Ministry I would be very glad, because they have very experienced engineers in their work cadre.

I would also like him to tell us when this project is going to be taken up? The Chief Minister of West Bengal made a Statement to the Press the other day that the Central Government had informed him that all arrangements had been made to take the project work in hand. But may I ask Government whether they have a complete project report in their hand and when they expect to start this work. Mr. Samanta asked when they were going to complete it. I am asking a more important question as to when they are going to take the work in hand. The construction of the efflux bunds has been done only in connection with the railways. That is not part of the barrage proper. Here a completely misleading impression has been given. So, I would like the hon. Minister to clear up that misunderstanding. It has also been mentioned that necessary provision has been made in the Third Plan. So far as the Third Plan is concerned I have ransacked the pages and have not found any mention of Ganga Project there; but maybe in the final plan, as it emerges from the labours of the Planning Commission, some provision may be made. But up till now there is no indication as to what provisions have been made for this project in the Third Plan.

Then I come to the condition of the Calcutta port itself, because this project is for the preservation of the port of Calcutta. I am a layman myself, but very competent engineers and all engineers whose works I have had the opportunity to study have opined that merely increasing of head water supply from the Ganga into the Bhagirati-Hoogly will not improve the condition of the port unless we also undertake river dredging work lower down the Hoogly. Hoogly, as is well known, is a tidal river, and unfortunately there seems to be no co-ordination between the Transport and Communications Ministry which looks to the port side and the Irrigation and Power Ministry which looks to the river dredging side. Here I

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

find that so far as the port authorities under the Transport and Communications Ministry are concerned although very great concern has been expressed in the report of that Ministry, I mean of the Transport and Communications Ministry, about the condition of Hoogly lower down Calcutta, they are going on as Shri S. C. Samanta has said, appointing experts after experts. Mr. Hensen was the last foreign expert. Then Mr. Pasthuma was invited. Mr. Pasthuma was entrusted with some further investigations. Then I find that two U.N. experts have been appointed, one Mr. P. Czewenowski and the other Dr. D. M. Macdowell. One of them would be advising on dredger problems and another on coastal engineering and hydraulics. But there is no mention here as to the actual dredging methods to be employed or used or tried there, and as yet Government is not ready with any kind of dredging method. Only a small beginning has been made at the Falta point. So it seems the Government is carrying on a policy of dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying which will mean that the river Hoogly will be choked up. As one great scientist who was once a Member of this House had said, we will be choked in Calcutta by our own filth and by the salinity of the river from the sea.

This is the only point I wanted to make. If Government is really serious about this project, then let them appoint some kind of a high-powered Board who could immediately be entrusted with the work of seeing that the work is executed with the utmost speed, so that the port may be saved. And, as is well known, if the Calcutta port cannot be saved, then the completion of the projects that we have in view under the Third Plan, the great industrial projects and other things will be held up for another twelve to fifteen years. There is no doubt about that. So, it is not merely a concern for Calcutta or a local problem for Bengal alone but it is an all-India problem; and I would like the hon. Minister to give a straight answer to all these questions.

**Shri Rami Reddy** (Cuddapah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to pay my tribute to the achievements of this Ministry during the last 10 years since the Ministry was constituted. The activities of this Ministry during the last 10 years have been increasing on account of the several developmental activities that have been undertaken by the Government. This Ministry has been discharging its responsibility to the satisfaction of one and all concerned. This Ministry is a very important Ministry because for ensuring self-sufficiency in food and for stopping the food imports costing about hundreds of crores of rupees in foreign exchange, irrigation has to develop and in that respect this Ministry has been doing very well.

In regard to power which is an important prerequisite for industrial development, Government has embarked on a very ambitious programme of industrial development during the Third Plan commencing from day after tomorrow. Industrial development follows in the wake of power development. Therefore, power development, which is under the charge of this Ministry, is one of the most important factors that have to be considered.

Coming to power, take the case of the generating capacity, the installed capacity in the country. By the end of the Second Plan they wanted to achieve a target of 6·9 million kws. But there has been a shortfall, as pointed out by Shri Iqbal Singh, of about 1·3 million kws. This is a very regrettable feature. The reasons may be shortage of foreign exchange etc. But, whatever it may be the shortfall is regrettable. Out of 3·5 million kws. that was expected to be added up during the Second Plan, a shortfall of 1·3 million kws. is a regrettable feature. It works out to

nearly 30 per cent of the expected achievement.

In regard to this, even the Prime Minister, while speaking on the President's Address expressed that he was not satisfied with the power development in the country. This is what he said:—

> "I may mention with some difference that there is one matter which troubles me about our planing; and that is that our electric power is not advancing far enough. We are trying to do so. No doubt, we are advancing, but it is not fast enough to my liking."

So, during the Third Plan greater stress has to be laid on power development. While saying so, I would like to mention that the power consumption in our country lags far behind what it is in other countries. While it is 6804 kw. per capita in Norway, 3475 in Sweden, 3833 in U.S.A. and elsewhere, our *per capita* consumption in the year 1957-58 was only 23·97 kw. This would indicate how far behind we are compared to other countries.

On account of the ambitious programme for industrial development, the demand for power has also been increasing in all the regions of the country. Therefore, as I said before, greater stress, should be laid on this aspect.

In this connection, I would like to pay my tribute to the Planning Commission who appear to have conceded an enhancement in the allocation for power from Rs. 975 crores to Rs. 1038 crores during the Third Plan, for electric power generation.

After saying so, I will then directly come to my State of Andhra Pradesh which is very backward industrially. This State is endowed with all the natural resources for industrial development but it is lagging far behind. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in Andhra Pradesh was about seven units at the beginning of the Second Plan and it is expected to rise to about 15 units at the end of the Second Plan. At the beginning of the Second Plan, the all India average was 26 units and it is expected to rise to 50 units at the end of the Second Plan. Thus, the difference between *per capita* consumption of electricity in Andhra Pradesh and all India *per capita* consumption, which was 19 at the beginning of the Second Plan has increased to 35 at the end of the Second Plan. It is a regrettable feature and it has to be remedied.

Viewed from another aspect, from the aspect of rural electrification, the following picture emerges. There are about 26,500 villages in that State and only about 2,100 are expected to have been electrified by the end of the Second Plan; it works out to less than eight per cent, while in a neighbouring State about 9,800 villages have been electrified—46 per cent of the villages in Madras State. Again, the number of pumps for which electricity was given works out to 9,300 in Andhra Pradesh while it is 100,000 in Madras State.

There is another point of view from which it could be seen. The *per capita* investment in industry works out to Rs. 10·68 in Andhra Pradesh while the corresponding figure for Bombay is Rs. 46·10, for Bengal, Rs. 65·39 and for Bihar, Rs. 26·80. The *per capita* income from industry in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 8 while the all-India figue is Rs. 20. The total energy that is consumed in major industry in Andhra Pradesh is 162 million kws while the figure for Bihar is 1,110; for Bombay, 1,535; and for Bengal, 1,128. All these facts would only indicate that the State is lagging far behind in the development of power.

This leads me on to the point whether there is power potential in the State. The hydro-electric power potential of Andhra Pradesh is said to

[Shri Rami Reddi]

be in the neighbourhood of 3 million kws. There are huge rivers: Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and other major tributaries. But so far only four per cent of that potential has been exploited while 96 per cent of the hydro-electric power potential remains to be exploited in that State. Though the load survey conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission has disclosed that there will be a demand of 468 mws of power at the end of the Second Plan and 600 mws. by the end of the Third Plan, there has been no headway made in regard to this power development. The survey actually discloses that there will be power shortage to the extent of about 70 mega watts at the end of the Second Plan. But we find that the progress has been rather poor, because even some of the projects which were included in the Second Plan have not yet been started There has been no progress at all in regard to some of the projects due to shortage of foreign exchange. There is also another reason. The Nellore-Tungabhadra Hydro--Thermal Scheme was excluded from the core of the Plan. It has now been included in the list of non-core Plan projects and therefore no progress could be made in regard to that project. With all these things added on to the already existing power shortage of 70 mega watts, the position in Andhra Pradesh is rather serious.

This brings me directly to the power schemes in the State. The State Government had proposed the taking up of the Srisailam Project. This hydro-electric scheme envisages the power development at Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar at a cost of Rs. 49.77 crores giving power benefit to the extent of 430 mega watts of installed capacity. It proposes the installation of two power stations one at Srisailam and the other at Nagarjunasagar—three machines of 110 mega watts each at Srisailam and two machines of 50 mega watts each at Nagarjunasagar. This scheme is a very attractive scheme from the point of view of cost. The total cost of the scheme including the cost of transmission is estimated to be about Rs. 49 crores. The total cost of civil works and power stations for the present installed capacity of 430 mega watts would be about Rs. 35·36 crores which works out to only Rs. 822 per kilo watt installed capacity which itself is cheap. This compares very favourably with the projects that are elsewhere in the country where the cost per kilowatt is estimated to be roughly between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000.

From another point of viwe also, Sir, this is an ideal project. It is going to be one of the most remunerative projects in the country. The gross revenue anticipated even at a very low rate of Rs. 150 per kilo watt is Rs. 162 lakhs in the year 1965-66 when it is proposed to be put into commission. It will further rise to Rs. 518 lakhs in the sixth year of operation. The percentage net return works out to 8 per cent even in the sixth year of operation.

Again, this scheme is centrally located in the State and it will be able to cater to the needs of the people at the most economical rates. It will also be able to transmit power to all the industrial centres in the State. From all these aspects, Sir, this scheme is a very ideal one. As I said, on account of the impending huge shortage of power and also on account of the anticipated load during the Third Plan, this project is a very vital and urgent necessity and it has to be sanctioned immediately.

There is another reason also why I say that the project has to be sanctioned immediately. This project is linked up with the Nagarjunasagar project. It was originally expected that the Nagarjunasagar project would be completed by 1963-64. It will now be completed by the end of the Third Plan. Because this Srisailam project is linked up with the Nagarjunasagar

project, the foundations for this project have to be laid before that project is completed. Hence there is urgency for sanction being given to the Srisailam project.

This inevitably leads me to the objections of Maharashtra and Mysore Governments in regard to the utilisation of the waters of Krishna and Goawari.

The Mysore and Maharashtra Governments have raised objections. They say that no new project, that is, no project which is not already committed, shall be sanctioned till the dispute in regard to the allocation of Krishna and Godawari waters is finally settled. They are seeking a revision of the terms of the 1951 agreement relating to the utilisation of these two rivers. They want a revision on a *de novo* basis.

Let us examine their objections. Let us see if the Srisailam project has anything to do with the dispute. First of all, I do not for a moment accept that there is a dispute at all in regard to this project, but for a moment, assuming that there is a dispute, let us see if this project has anything to do with the dispute. Srisailam is purely a power project. Water will not be utilised either for irrigation or for industry or for any other purpose except for the production of hydro power. Not a drop of water will be consumed for any purpose, even for the purpose of producing power. Water is flowing in the Krishna river, and the flows will be used—as there is a big drop at Srisailam power project site—for producing power. Water will not in anyway be spent for producing hydro power. Power is only a by-product of the flows of water. There would not be any loss of water and from this point of view, the objections of the two Governments cannot be sustained.

But possibly, the only way of loss is evaporation. A reservoir with a gross capacity of 308 TMC and a line capacity of 150 TMC will have to be constructed at Srisailam for conserving water for the production of power. Enormous amounts of water flow in the river. If these waters which flow in abundance during the four months of the monsoon are not conserved or stored, they simply go waste to the sea. The very principle of conservation of water is that there will be incidental losses on account of evaporation. Conservation or storage means some inevitable losses through evaporation. If we are not prepared to lose a little amount of water on account of evaporation, we cannot think of conserving and we will be losing the whole lot of water. Unless we lose a little by evaporation, we cannot gain by conservation. Instead of allowing the waters to go waste to the sea, we can conserve the waters and use them for generating power.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Rami Reddy:** Just one minute, Sir. However, it may be regarded that in the future, when all the projects are developed on the river for utilising all the water in the river, the question of allowing the water to go to the sea does not arise and that therefore there is no question of any water evaporating, because the loss through evaporation on account of conservation cannot be accounted for towards the waters that would however have gone waste to the sea. In such a case, this loss through evaporation will have to be considered. The loss through evaporation is estimated to be about 33 TMC at Srisailam. I am sure that in such an event, the Andhra Pradesh Government will have no hesitation to count this loss of 33 TMC against their allotted share of water in the Krishna. So, from every point of view, this project has to be sanctioned immediately, as I said, for meeting the imminent power shortage and for meeting the anticipated demand during the third Plan period.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Rami Reddy:** I shall finish in one minute, Sir. This brings me directly to the life and death problem relating to my constituency, that is, the Tungabhadra high level canal project. This project was originally intended for serving the famine needs of Rayalaseema including my district, Cuddapah. This project was there for the last 100 years. It was expected to irrigate about two lakh acres of land in my district. Sir Arthur Cotton pointed out 100 years ago the importance of this project and he investigated into it. It then underwent several changes, and ultimately the project was divided into two phases. The first phase which will not serve my constituency or my district has been sanctioned. It was said at that time that the second phase of the Tungabandra high level canal project was technically approved and that it would be taken up immediately after the completion of the first Phase. The first phase was originally proposed to be completed by the end of 1963-64, but to a question put here recently, the answer given was that the allocation of funds for this project had not yet been finally decided.

There is a likelihood of this project not being completed by 1963-64. Consequently, the second phase of this project is not likely to be taken up by 1963-64. This project, as I said, has to serve the often-famine affected areas of Cuddapah District, in regard to which even the Indian Famine Commission of 1898 has said:

> "In Cuddapah the rainfall for the period from 1st April to 30th September was nearly one half less than the normal rainfall. In the the districts, the failure of the south-west monsoon was more complete than in the famine year of 1876".

The Famine Enquiry Commission of 1945 also said that the Gandikota project should be taken up immediately to avoid famine in these scarcity areas.

I would only appeal to the hon. Minister to impress on the State Government—I will also try my best—that the first phase of this project should be completed by the end of 1963-64 and the second phase including the Pulivendla canal is sanctioned for execution even during the third Plan.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I just want to make a brief reference to certain observations made by my esteemed friend, the Maharaja of Bikaner while he spoke. I am in agreement with most of the things he said. But about the Rajasthan Canal, he said that it should be taken over by the Central Government for execution. I think in his obsession against the Rajasthan Government, he just made the unkindest cut against our engineering staff. I wish the House to know that Chambal project has been one of the most efficiently executed projects, completed in the most crusading spirit. The engineers worked round the clock night and day and did extremely good work. The Chief Engineer who completed the Chambal project is now in charge of the Rajasthan Canal. Shri Kunwarsain, a better engineer than whom it is difficult to find in the country, is in overall charge of this. My friend, the Minister of Irrigation and Power is the Chairman of the committee for direction with the two Chief Ministers. I just wanted to clarify the position, because it creates a very wrong impression against the engineers who had done such excellent work and set up a record.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are 21 selected cutmotions in respect of this Ministry. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise in order. The list indicating the selected cut motions will be put on the notice board, for the information of hon. Members.

*Failure in the implementation of the original scheme of DVC*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (699).

*Failure to control floods by D.V.C. scheme*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (700)

*Expenditures incurred on the Damodar Valley Corporation Scheme*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (701)

*Need to excavate and dredge the lower Damodar river beyond the Durgapur barrage*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (702).

*Need to maintain the navigability of the lower Damodar river*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (703).

*Need to retain water for irrigation purposes in the lower Damodar river*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (704)

*Need for reducing the high rate of water tax supplied by the Damodar Valley Corporation*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (705)

*Need for supplying Damodar Valley Corporation power to the rural areas at a low rate*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (706)

*Need for supplying Damodar Valley Corporation power to the small industries of Howrah and Hoogly*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (707)

*Need for rural electrification of Howrah and Hoogly districts with D.V.C. power*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (708)

*Need for opening Durgapur-Calcutta canal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (709)

*Need for withdrawing the decision of shifting the Head Office of the Demodar Valley Corporation from Calcutta*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (930)

*Need for aid from the Centre for implementing the decisions of the Flood Enquiry Committee for West Bengal in the matter of effecting flood control measures*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (931)

*Need for implementing the preliminary recommendations of the Inland Water Transport Committee regarding West Bengal*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (932)

*Need for proper direction to the State Flood Control Boards by the Centre*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (933)

*Need to expedite the preparation of integrated plans for flood control of inter-State rivers*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (934)

*Need for activising the River Commissions before the rainy heason.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (935)

*Need to stop setting up of irregular embankments*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (955)

*Failure in the matter of food-control in the various States*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100." (837)

*Need for immediate implementation of the multi-purpose river schemes*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100." (838)

*High price paid for Indus Water Treaty*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100." (1186)

**Mr. Speaker:** These Cut motions are now before the House. 6 hours have been allotted for this Ministry. We started at about 3·18. Some time has been taken in the earlier one. Therefore, I propose continuing this till 6·18 and thereafter start the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Hathi may go on till 6·15 and continue day after tomorrow, if necessary.

**Shri Basappa** (Tiptur): I expect the hon. Deputy Minister to reply to certain points raised here. So, before he is called, I may have say.

**Mr. Speaker:** The senior Minister will reply day after tomorrow. Whatever is said after Shri Hathi speaks will be answered by the senior Minister.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I make a submission for your consideration? You have made a reference to it this morning and there has been some reference in the Press also about our sitting after 6. We do not have quorum, there are very few Members, etc. I want to make a suggestion to you, since we have got very little business after the budget discussions are over. It is expected that these discussions may be continued even after the scheduled time. It may not be considered proper to sit after 6 for this business. We might, with the consent of the Government, extend the period of the session by some days. In that case, we could also discuss some of the No-Day yet-Named Motions and one or two more days could be alloted even for the budget discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Braj Raj Singh has sent me a letter in this connection. Of course, I will pass it on to the Government to let us have their reaction. But the half an hour discussion will always be after the normal work. Therefore, they will have to sit after 6 O'Clock. Today, because we have taken 15 minutes more for the other demand. I would like that also to be added here, in which case we will have to sit longer still.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the House is not willing to sit later, Shri Hathi might go on till 6 O'Clock and might continue the day after tomorow. I will take the half an hour discussion exactly at 6 O'Clock.

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** I am thankful to the hon. Members of this House who were kind enough to give compliments to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the work it has been doing. I am specially grateful to the hon. Member, the Maharaja of Bikaner, for paying tribute to the engineers who have done a very good job at Bhakra. It only shows that the huge projects which we have undertaken and which are progressing very satisfactorily could be a matter of pride if hon. Members visit those projects and see the work that is being carried on there. It is not only the hon. Member from Bikaner that has appreciate the work; a number of hon. Members, who have gone to Bhakra, DVC, Chambal and other projects, they have appreciated the work of our engineers. Some other hon. Members referred to the splendid work done at the Chambel project. To them also I am deeply grateful. Some other suggestions also were made and the Ministry will pay the greatest regard to the constructive suggestions made by the hon. Members.

Certain doubts wert expressed by hon. Members from West Bengal about the Farakka Barrage. The time at my disposal today is very short, but still, in order to satisfy or to dispel any sort of doubt which they may sustain or might have, I may say that the Farakka Barrage is being taken up, that decision has been taken by the Government, Government have announced it here in Parliament and that work for construction will go ahead without any delay. Regarding the query as to what part of the project will be taken up, I may say that all the three parts, namely, the barrage, the feeder and the canal will be taken up. So far as the machinery for the execution of the project is concerned, as the House knows, this is a subject of the Transport Ministry, but as was suggested by Shri Chaudhuri, in this House that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have got the engineers who can handle it, we have decided, in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and the Government of West Bengal, to set up a control board on the pattern of the Chambal Control Board, where the representatives from West Bengal Government, Transport Ministry, Railway Ministry, Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Finance Ministry

[Shri Hathi]

will all be represented, and that work will go ahead without any delay. I think this should satisfy the hon. Members from West Bangal.

**18 hrs.**

The other question that was raised was—in fact, a number of questions were raised. It is but natural that the House feels that we should make progress and greater progress so far as irrigation and power are concerned. It cannot be denied. There cannot be two opinions about the fact that power is the key to the development and progress of our country. As the hon. Prime Minister had once said here in this House, namely, that progress means panchayat plus power, power is an important element. We have to try our best within, of course, the resources available to generate more and more power so that the country can take large strides in development.

As the House knows, we have made progress but we are not satisfied with the progress that we have made inasmuch as the demand is increasing day by day. It is a good sign that the demand is increasing, but if we look to the statistics, we can say with pride that the country has made progress. It is a different matter that the progress may not be sufficient to meet the demands or to satisfy us. Our ambitions are great. They should be great and we should try to generate more power. But if you look at the figures, you will see that the power generated in 1950-51 was 2·3 million kilowatts; in 1955-56 it went up to 3·42 million kilowatts; in 1960-61 it was 5·7 million kilowatts and in the Third Plan we have tentatively proposed to raise it to 13 million kilowatts, that is, as against 2 million kilowatts generated in 1951 we shall be generating 13·4 million kilowatts. That is nearly six times the power generated during the past 100 years, namely, from 1850 to 1950. In the 15 years from 1950 we shall generate six times that. The House knows that we have got ample water resources at our disposal for about 40 million kilowatts of power to be generated.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may continue day after tomorrow.

---

**18.02 hrs.**

## *SEED MULTIPLICATION CORPORATION

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1397 answered on the 9th March, 1961 the hon. Minister had stated that the details of the scheme for the establishment of a Seed Multiplication Corporation were being worked out.

In the field of agriculture, I am sure, everyone of us recognises that the programme of multiplication of approved seeds and their distribution is a very important one. It is as important as the distribution of fertilisers and making available to the farmer irrigation water in ample quantity.

A committee no less in importance than the Indo-U.S. Team of the Ford Foundation, named as the "Agricultural Production Team," which submitted its report in April, 1959, emphasised this aspect also. This team pointed out—

> "The use of highest yielding adapted crop varieties by the cultivators is one of the most economical means of increasing agricultural production. Seed is a basic crop production cost, and is a cost present whether cultivators use good or poor seed. It is thus vital that only the best seed be used."

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Right from the beginning of the First Plan it was emphasised that as far as this aspect of agriculture was concerned, it is a very important one. During the First Plan period it was also suggested that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research might appoint a standing committee which would review from year to year the work of the seed multiplication and distribution programme in the country. I am not aware of whether such a committee was appointed or whether such a committee at all functioned or not. From a pamphlet issued by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which is entitled *Multiplication and Distribution of Pure Seed of Improved Variety*, I find, however, that a committee was appointed and that committee made certain recommendations for selection of varieties for multiplication, production of nucleus stock and breeders' stock at the breeders' farms and likewise for distribution also.

Now, when Government are considering the question of establishing a seed multiplication corporation in the country, the very basic question comes up namely whether this corporation would have an all-India jurisdiction, or it would be a sort of regional corporation. Another question that arises is what the main functions of this corporation would be, and whether this corporation would be handling the supervision of the multiplication of the seed at the various seed multiplication farms or whether this corporation would just be handling the distribution part of it only.

I am sure that to some extent the hon. Minister would agree with me when I say that as far as our entire seed multiplication and distribution programme in this country is concerned, it is not at all in a satisfactory condition. Mainly, the work is being handled by the State Governments. Whenever we ask the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture as to how it is that during the last two Plan periods, we have not been in a position to achieve the desired results in the field of seed multiplication and its distribution, the answer that we got most of the time is that it is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. Now, when the Central Government are considering the question of organising a Central seed multiplication corporation, I would suggest that it is time that the Central Ministry have some kind of understanding with the State Governments also, so that this work can be centrally co-ordinated and technically greater supervision could be given to this.

As far as the distribution part is concerned, I am sure that unless the purview of the corporation is extended on an all-India basis, we shall not be achieving much out of this.

In conclusion, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, on whose recommendation this step is being taken, whether some committee was appointed which made its recommendation, and whether it is as a result of those recommendations that the Central Ministry is now considering the question of organising such a corporation.

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** I am very happy that the hon. Member agrees with us or rather we agree with him that seed multiplication and distribution are a very important item in better agriculture. There can be no two opinions on this, and we had realised its importance from the very First Plan, but I agree with him that on the whole we have not tackled this issue as effectively as we should have done. We live and learn, and this has been so in the case of seed multiplication and distribution also.

When we found that our efforts in getting better seed for the cultivators were not very effective, in the Second Plan we evolved this scheme of seed multiplication farms, and we framed an ambitious programme. There have been some delays because of land

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

acquisition laws and other difficulties and the question of payment of compensation etc. etc. But all these difficulties have at last been overcome, and we have very nearly reached the target that we had set for having these farms in the various blocks. These blocks are intended to be self-sufficient.

So far as improved seed is concerned, my hon. friend himself is a scientist, and he, therefore, knows that there are three stages in the multiplication of seed; the first is the nucleus seed; the second is the foundation seed and then there is the seed that is multiplied and provided to the growers. For doing all these things, we have taken adequate steps. For instance, the breeders in the States evolve the nucleus seed; then, it is given to the farms in the blocks for the foundation seed being evolved. After that, it is given to the registerred growers for large scale multiplication, so that it might suffice for the needs of the block.

I would like to state that we had a Seeds Committee fairly long ago. I think it was more than 7 or 8 years ago. But we found gradually that the question of hybrid seed had not been tackled, and these hybrid seeds and their untility were known at a late stage. I do not think we appointed any committee to see whether this sort of organisation, a Corporation, was necessary or not. I think it is as a result of the development of our own knwledge and experience that we have come to this conclusion.

When we found that the hybrid seed was getting popular—some of the Punjab farmers had taken it on their own—we realised that this was a very technical matter which could not be left only to individual initiative. Therefore, this organisation is being set up. It has not yet been finalised. But the outline is there. I can supply the details to my hon. friend or to the House if you so order, because it will take a long time. But this organisation will cover the whole of India. Essentially, it will deal with hybrid seed, especially of maize and then jowar. Under this organisation, there will be a few big farms where this hybrid seed multiplication would be carried on. These farms will have an area of at least about 500 acres.

But the Corporation is not going to stop with this. We also felt the need for certification of seed. We also knew that there is greater necessity for supervision, and legal provisions would be required also. All this is being done on a countrywide scale. We now propose to come to Parliament for an enactment to empower us through this Corporation to take steps, legal in nature. We are also advising the States. The States have in fact, agreed that there should be some legislation in Parliament which will enable them to certify the quality of seed and so on. The total expenditure under the Third Plan for this is Rs. 360 lakhs. For the next financial year, we have provided Rs. 20 lakhs.

This is the broad outline. We are tackling all the issues arising out of multiplication of seeds as well as their distribution through this Corporation. There was a conference of State Agriculture Ministers called and this matter was placed before them. It has been endorsed by them also. It is correct to say that although we did not appoint a committee as such, we have been consulting certain foreign experts and they have agreed that such a Corporation is necessary; this is what has been done in other countries also.

One of our scientists differed from us and asked whether this should not be given to the people to be done. But we felt, all of us almost unanimously, that we must take up this work on a big enough scale, because otherwise cross polination may spoil the hybrid nature of the seed that we

evolve. Then it will not be effective enough and we will not be able to get the best out of it.

One question which my hon. friend raised in his explanatory statement was whether there was any duplication. I can assure him that we have taken care to see that there is no duplication; nor is there any substitution or supplantation of the existing scheme by this scheme. It is in a way different because it refers specially to hybrid seed multiplication and it will not touch those things which are dealt with by the seed farms at present, except providing for certificate etc.

This, in brief, is the explanation. If my hon. friend or any other hon Member requires any more information, I am prepared to furnish it.

**Shri Bahadur Singh** (Ludhiana-Reserved-Sch. Castes): May I know whether the opinions of State Governments were sought before the final decision was taken? If so, were there any differences of opinion between the Government of India and the State Government? If the answer is 'yes', what were those differences and which were the States which differed?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The States were consulted at a Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, where the Directors of Agriculture were also present, and to my knowledge—I am speaking subject to correction—no State differed. There were some non-official scientists who took a different view; but none of the States differed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Normally, the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will go on on day after tomorrow—tomorrow is good Friday. But the hon. Minister of External Affairs desires that we may start the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs on Saturday and conclude it on Monday. Therefore, I propose that on Saturday non-official business will start at 4 o' clock and conclude by half-past six.

The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at eleven o' clock on Saturday, the 1st April 1961.

**18·17 hrs.**

[*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 1st 1960/Chaitra 11, 1883 (Saka).*]

[*Thursday, March, 30, 1961/Chaitra 9, 1883 (Saka)*]


ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . COLUMNS 8128-65

| S.Q. No. | Subject | |
|---|---|---|
| 1199 | Production of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines | 8129—34 |
| 1200 | Registry of Pathalogy | 8134—39 |
| 1201 | Phosphatic Fertilizers | 8139—41 |
| 1202 | Central Institute of Pharmacy | 8141-42 |
| 1204 | Survey of T.B. | 8142—52 |
| 1205 | Radar maintenance | 8152-53 |
| 1206 | Expansion of C.H.S. Scheme | 8153—58 |
| 1211 | World Bank loan for Railways | 8158—60 |
| 1212 | Caterers at International Airports in India. | 8161—63 |
| 1213 | Annual Reports of Railway Administrations in Hindi | 8163-64 |
| 1214 | Development of Ayurveda | 8164-65 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 8165—96

| S.Q. No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1203 | Western Jamuna Canal Scheme | 8165-66 |
| 1207 | New Cachar Road | 8166 |
| 1208 | Second-hand wheel assemblies for bullock carts | 8166-67 |
| 1209 | Train collision at Mughal Sarai | 8167 |
| 1210 | Roads in Bihar | 8167-68 |
| 1215 | Linking of regional electric grids | 8168-69 |
| 1216 | Overcrowding on Railways | 8169 |
| 1217 | Tourist information | 8169-70 |
| 1218 | F.A.O. delegation | 8170 |
| 1219 | Manufacture of Bogies at H.A.L. Bangalore | 8170-71 |
| 1220 | Prmanent Indus Commission | 8171 |
| 1221 | Roads and Highways in the Eastern Zone | 8171 |
| U.S.Q. No. | | |
| 2520 | Tourists in India | 8171-72 |
| 2521 | Primary Health Centres in Maharashtra | 8172—75 |
| 2522 | Leprosy Control in Manipur and Tripura | 8175 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

| S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 2523 | Medical education and training in Maharashtra | 8175-76 |
| 2524 | Villupuram junction | 8176 |
| 2525 | Salary bills for Branch Post Offices in Orissa | 8176-77 |
| 2526 | Postal stationery | 8177-78 |
| 2527 | Direct train between Nangal Dam and Delhi | 8178 |
| 2528 | Overbridge on Lant Nadi, Orissa | 8178-79 |
| 2529 | Import of equipment for Bombay Port | 8179 |
| 2530 | Major medium and irrigation schemes in Punjab | 8179-80 |
| 2531 | Lift irrigation in Himachal Pradesh | 8180-81 |
| 2532 | General strike on Railways | 8181 |
| 2533 | Medical colleges in Punjab | 8181-82 |
| 2534 | Malignant Tumours | 8182 |
| 2535 | Shipping freight rates | 8182-83 |
| 2536 | Foreign exchange for tractors | 8183-84 |
| 2537 | Unloading of coal watons | 8184 |
| 2538 | Flood control in U.P. | 8185 |
| 2539 | Rural electrification in U.P. | 8185-86 |
| 2540 | Medium Projects in Andhra Pradeh | 8186 |
| 2541 | Railway Elementary School, Rayaghada | 8186-87 |
| 2542 | High Protein Food Plant | 8187-88 |
| 2543 | Cooperative rice mills in Manipur | 8188 |
| 2544 | P. & T. Quarters at Imphal | 8188 |
| 2545 | Radio Receiver Licences | 8188-89 |
| 2546 | Extra Departmental-Post Offices in Orissa | 8189 |
| 2547 | Fruit preserving units in Orissa | 8189-90 |
| 2548 | Tirumanamalai as a Tourist Centre | 8190-91 |
| 2549 | Clash between Indian and Pakistani passengers | 8191-92 |
| 2550 | Major and medium irrigation projects in Madras State | 8192 |
| 2551 | Nagarjunasagar Project | 8192-93 |
| 2552 | Hindi translation of W. Railway manuals | 8193 |
| 2553 | Misappropriation of funds in C.D. blocks in Orissa | 8193-94 |
| 2554 | Transactions of fertilisers in Orissa | 8194-95 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*


| *S.N.Q. No.* | *Subject* | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 2555 | Goods bound for Tripura held up at Karimganj, Assam | 8195 |
| 2556 | Train services between Lumding and Badarpur | 8195–96 |
| 2557 | Railway quarters at Pathankot | 8196 |
| 2558 | Howrah-Sambalpur passsenger train | 8196 |

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 8197—8204

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Tangamani regarding alleged inteference by the local administration in the election campaign in connection with the bye-election from New Delhi constitutency to be held on the 2nd April, 1961

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 8204–05

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the destruction by fire of timber worth several thousands of rupees at the Railway Timber Depot, Nawadah (Bihar)

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S.V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8206

(1) A copy each of the following papers :

(i) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1961 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution .

(ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1959-60 and Commercial Appendix thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.* COLUMNS

(2) A copy of Notification No. H(T)14-168/58 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 25th November, 1960 making certain amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 as applied to Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 8206

Hundred and fifteenth and Hundred and sixteenth Reports were presented .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 8207—8360

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply concluded and the Demands were voted in full .

(ii) Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power commenced. The discussion was not concluded

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Shri Inder J. Malhotra raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 9th March, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 1397 regarding establishment of a Seed Multiplication Corporation .

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P.S. Deshmukh) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, APRIL, 1, 1961/CHAITRA 11, 1883(SAKA)—

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs and also considiration of the Private Members' Resolutions.


GMGIPND—LS II—14(Ai) LSD—10-4-61—900.